THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For JULY, 1806.

Οὐκ ἔστι γῆρας τῶν σοφῶν, ἐν οἷς ὁ νοῦς
Θεία ξύνεστιν ἡμέρα τεθραμμένος. SOPHOCL.

The wife can ne'er grow old: th' immortal mind
Supports their life with energy divine.

ART. I. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year* 1805. *Part II.* 4to. 176 pp. Nicol. 1805.

FIFTEEN papers, from the 9th to the 23d incluſively, form the contents of this ſecond part of the volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for the year 1805.—The ſubjects of thoſe papers are the following.

IX. *Abſtract of Obſervations on a Diurnal Variation of the Barometer between the Tropics. By J. Horſburgh, Eſq.*

This paper, on the movements of the barometer, is rendered peculiarly intereſting from two circumſtances; 1ſt. It contains the reſult of a barometrical journal, kept at ſea, where the barometer has hardly ever been obſerved with regularity and perſeverance. 2dly. It manifeſts a very remarkable daily period in the riſing and falling of the mercury at ſea, but not upon land.

Mr. Horſburgh uſed two marine barometers of the beſt conſtruction. They were ſituated in the ſhip's cabin, where

their baſons ſtood at about thirteen feet above the level of the ſea.

"The hours," he ſays, "at which the heights of the barometers and thermometers were taken; viz. noon, 4, 10, 12, 14, and 19 hours, were choſen, becauſe at theſe times the mercury in the barometer had been perceived to be regularly ſtationary between the tropics, by former obſervations made in India in 1800 and 1801. It was found that in ſettled weather in the Indian ſeas, from 8 A. M. to noon, the mercury in the barometer was generally ſtationary, and at the point of greateſt elevation; after noon it began to fall, and continued falling till 4 in the afternoon, at which time it arrived at the loweſt point of depreſſion. From 4 to 5 P.M. the mercury roſe again, and continued riſing till about 9 or 10 P. M. at which time it had again acquired its greateſt point of elevation, and continued ſtationary nearly till midnight; after which it began to fall, till at 4 A. M. it was again as low as it had been at 4 afternoon preceding; but from this time it roſe till 7 or 8 o'clock, when it reached the higheſt point of elevation, and continued ſtationary till noon."

"Thus was the mercury obſerved to be ſubject to a regular elevation and depreſſion twice in every 24 hours in ſettled weather; and the loweſt ſtation was obſerved to be at about 4 o'clock in the morning and evening. I remarked that the mercury never remained long fixed at this low ſtation, but had a regular tendency to riſe from thence till towards 8 in the morning, and about 9 in the evening, and from thoſe times continued ſtationary till noon and midnight.

"In unſettled blowing weather, eſpecially at Bombay during the rains, theſe regular ebbings and flowing of the mercury could not be perceived; but a tendency to them was at ſometimes obſervable when the weather was more ſettled." P. 178.

It appears likewiſe, from the obſervations mentioned in this paper, that the abovementioned periodical movements of the mercury in the barometer, are obſervable in the torrid zone, and as far as a few degrees beyond the tropics. Alſo that thoſe periodical movements take place at ſea, but not upon land, as Mr. H. particularly remarked in thoſe parts of India and China where he had the opportunity of landing.

X. *Concerning the Differences in the Magnetic Needle, on Board the Inveſtigator, ariſing from an Alteration in the Direction of the Ship's Head.* By Matthew Flinders, Eſq. Commander of His Majeſty's Ship Inveſtigator.

Captain Flinders, being employed in ſurveying along the ſouth coaſt of New Holland, obſerved a very remarkable

irregularity in the magnetic needle; namely, that the direction of the needle was not the ſame, when the ſhip's head was turned one way, as when it was turned the contrary way. He took every precaution to remove whatever appeared capable of influencing the motion of the needle; but all in vain; for the needle's direction continued to vary according as the ſhip's direction was changed; and the difference, in ſome caſes, amounted to about four degrees.

The paper contains tables of his various obſervations; from which this author deduces the following inferences.

"1ſt. That there was a difference in the direction of the magnetic needle on board the Inveſtigator, when the ſhip's head pointed to the eaſt, and when it was directed weſtward. 2d. That this difference was eaſterly when the ſhip's head was weſt, and weſterly when it was eaſt. 3d. That when the ſhip's head was north or ſouth, the needle took the ſame direction, or nearly ſo, that it would on ſhore; and ſhowed a variation from the true meridian, which was nearly the medium between what it ſhowed when eaſt and when weſt. 4th. That the error in variation was nearly proportionate to the number of points which the ſhip's head was from the north or ſouth." P. 191.

This author then, with much propriety and diffidence, propoſes the following conjectures in explanation of thoſe phenomena.

"1ſt. I ſuppoſe the attractive power of the different bodies in a ſhip, which are capable of affecting the compaſs, to be collected into ſomething like a focal point or centre of gravity, and that this point is nearly in the centre of the ſhip where the ſhot are depoſited, for here the greateſt quantity of iron is collected together. 2d. I ſuppoſe this point to be endued with the ſame kind of attraction as the pole of the hemiſphere where the ſhip is; conſequently, in New Holland, the ſouth end of the needle would be attracted by it, and the north end repelled. 3d. That the attractive power of this point is ſufficiently ſtrong in a ſhip of war to interfere with the action of the magnetic poles upon a compaſs placed upon or in the binnacle." Ib.

The latter part of the paper contains ſome obſervations concerning the influence which Pier Head, upon the coaſt of New Holland, has upon the magnetic needle.

XI. *The Phyſiology of the Stapes, one of the Bones of the Organ of Hearing; deduced from a comparative View of its Structure, and Uſes, in different Animals.* By Anthony Carliſle, Eſq. F.R.S.

The principal object of this paper is to give a more accurate deſcription than had been before given, of that bone belonging to the organ of hearing, which has been denominated *ſtapes*, *ſtaffa*, *ſtapha*, or *ſtapeda*.

Mr. C. juſtly obſerves, that, as the accurate anatomical deſcriptions of the eye, which have been furniſhed by the ingenuity of profeſſional perſons, have contributed to the advancement of optics; ſo it may be reaſonably expected, that a thorough examination of the ſtructure of the organ of hearing will improve the ſubject of acouſtics for the benefit of the human ſpecies.

After a general, but conciſe, deſcription of the principal parts belonging to the organ of hearing, this author gives a very particular and accurate deſcription of the human ſtapes, with its various meaſurements, and its uſual weight; and deſcribes likewiſe the ſtructure of the ſame bone in various other animals. A plate, which accompanies this paper, exhibits various views of the human ſtapes, and the ſtapes of the hedge-hog, of the mole, of the muſk ox, of the elephant, of the tiger, of the dog, and of ſeveral other animals.

Theſe deſcriptions are accompanied with ſeveral judicious remarks, reſpecting the peculiar diſpoſitions of the above-mentioned animals, the different acuteneſs of their hearing, the different elements they live in, &c.

"In man," Mr. C. ſays, "and the moſt numerous orders of the mammalia, the figure of the ſtapes is an accommodation to that degree of lightneſs, which, throughout the ſeries of officles ſeems a requiſite condition. It is alſo a conductor of vibrations in common with the other officles: but moſt eſpecially it is deſigned to preſs on the fluid contained in the labyrinth by that action which it receives from the ſtapedeus muſcle, and the hinge-like connection of the ſtraight ſide of its baſis with the feneſtra veſtibuli; the ultimate effect of which is an increaſe of the tenſion of the membrane cloſing the feneſtra cochleæ.

"It does not appear that any degree of motion ever ſubſiſts between the officula auditus as wholes, which bears any relation to the peculiar vibrations of ſounds; but rather, that the different motions of theſe bones only affect the membrana tympani, and alter the degrees of contact in their articulations, ſo as to influence the intenſity of violent impulſes; ſounds of leſs impetus, not requiring ſuch modulation, are tranſmitted through the conducting ſeries by the vibrations of the integrant parts of theſe bones, unaccompanied by muſcular action.

"This reaſoning is ſuggeſted by the columellæ in the aves and amphibia: and as many birds are known to imitate a variety of artificial ſounds with great accuracy, it may be inferred that they

they hear ſuch ſounds as acutely, and with the ſame diſtinctneſs as mankind.

" It ſeems that all the muſcles of the officula auditus are of the involuntary kind, and the peculiar ſtimulus to their action is ſound. The chorda tympani, which ſupplies them, is a gangliated nerve: if this ſuppoſition be true, then the muſcles ſhould be conſidered as all acting together, and it is well known that perſons who hear imperfectly are more ſenſible to ſounds in a noiſy place, as if the muſcles were, by that means, awakened to action.

" The office which the baſis of the ſtapes holds, and which the ſtapedeous muſcle is eſpecially deſtined to perform, ſeems to throw conſiderable light on the uſe of the cochlea. It cannot be allowed that the preſſure of the watery fluid in the labyrinth is a requiſite condition to produce the ſenſation of hearing, ſince all birds hear without any mechaniſm for that purpoſe, but as ſuch preſſure muſt ultimately give increaſed tenſion to the feneſtra cochleæ, it follows that we inquire, at this part, for the principal uſe of the ſtapes.

" As the membrane of the feneſtra cochleæ is expoſed to the air contained within the cavity of the tympanum, it appears adapted to receive ſuch ſounds as paſs through the membrana tympani, without exciting conſonant motions in the ſeries of officula auditus." P. 206.

XII. *On an artificial Subſtance which poſſeſſes the principal characteriſtic Properties of Tannin.* By Charles Hatchett, Eſq.

This paper commences with a conciſe hiſtory of the original diſcovery of the tanning principle, and of the ſubſequent obſervations made by various ingenious perſons, relative to its origin, its properties, its exiſtence in the various vegetables, which are, on that account, ſubſervient to the tanner, &c. This author then ſays, that in the courſe of his experiments, he was convinced that a ſubſtance poſſeſſing the chief characteriſtic properties of tannin, may be eaſily formed, not only from vegetable, but even from mineral and from animal ſubſtances. He deſcribes the experiments he made under the influence of that conviction, in conſequence of which he diſcovered an artificial method of forming a ſubſtance capable of precipitating glue from its ſolution in water, and of tanning leather. The fact in ſhort is " that a ſubſtance, very analogous to tannin, which has hitherto been conſidered as one of the proximate principles of vegetables, may at any time be produced, by ex-

poſing carbonaceous ſubſtances, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, to the action of nitric acid."

Mr. H. tried theſe experiments with various carbonaceous ſubſtances, ſuch as mineral coal, charcoal, carbonized animal ſubſtances, &c. and they were all attended with ſucceſs.—The method of conducting the operation will appear from the following extract.

"In each experiment," he ſays, "I employed 100 grains of the coal, which I digeſted in an open matraſs with one ounce of nitric acid diluted with two ounces of water. (The ſpecific gravity of the acid was 1,40.)

"After the veſſel had been placed in a ſand-bath, and as ſoon as it became warm, a conſiderable effervescence, attended with much nitrous gas, was produced; after about two days I commonly added a ſecond and ſometimes a third ounce of the acid, and continued the digeſtion during five or ſix days, or until the whole, or nearly the whole, was diſſolved, excepting in thoſe caſes when the deep yellow ſubſtance was formed; for this I conſtantly ſeparated.

"The next experiment was made upon charcoal, which was more readily diſſolved than the preceding ſubſtances, without leaving any reſiduum; the ſolution was perfect, and the colour was reddiſh-brown.

"Having thus, by means of nitric acid, obtained ſolutions from aſphaltum, from jet, from ſeveral of the pit-coals, and from charcoal, I evaporated them to dryneſs in ſeparate veſſels, taking care, in the latter part of the proceſs, to evaporate very gradually, ſo as completely to expel the remainder of the acid without burning the reſiduum; this, in every caſe, proved to be a brown gloſſy ſubſtance, which exhibited a reſinous fracture." P. 214.

Mr. H. then ſtates the properties of theſe reſidua, the moſt remarkable of which is, that they precipitate glue or iſinglaſs from their ſolution in water, conſequently they poſſeſs the power of tanning leather.

Several other collateral facts and uſeful remarks are mentioned by this author, but with reſpect to thoſe we muſt refer our readers to the paper itſelf. In fine, Mr. H. obſerves that, though this new artificial formation of ſomething equivalent to tannin, may at preſent be not actually applicable to the tanning of leather, yet it is by no means unlikely that a much eaſier method of forming it may hereafter be diſcovered, ſo as to enable the tanner to prepare artificially, and within his own premiſes, the active principle of his manufactory.

XIII.

XIII. *The Caſe of a full-grown Woman in whom the Ovaria were deficient.* By Mr. Charles Pears, F.L.S.

This ſhort paper deſcribes the peculiar habit and unuſual external formation of a woman, who being diſſected after her death, was found to have the ovaria in a very imperfect ſtate. After the deſcription of theſe, and other parts connected with them, which are delineated on an annexed plate, this paper concludes with the following paragraphs.

"The hiſtory of this caſe, with the account of the diſſection, becomes valuable, as it ſhews that an imperfect ſtate of the ovaria is not only attended with an abſence of all the characters belonging to the female after puberty, but that the uterus itſelf, although perfectly formed, is checked in its growth for want of due ſtructure of thoſe parts.

"That there is an intimate connection between the ovaria and the uterus has long been aſcertained; but that the growth of the uterus ſhould ſo entirely depend upon that of the ovaria, I believe to be a new fact; at leaſt it has not been publiſhed in any work that has come under my obſervation." P. 227.

XIV. *A Deſcription of malformation in the Heart of an Infant.* By Mr. Hugh Chudleigh Standert.

This ſhort paper is accompanied with a plate, exhibiting the heart which it deſcribes.

XV. *On the Method of analyſing Stones containing fixed Alkali, by Means of the Boracic Acid.* By Humphry Davy, Eſq. F.R.S. &c.

This method depends on a remarkable property which the boracic acid has been diſcovered to poſſeſs; namely, its having conſiderable attraction for the different ſimple earths, at the heat of ignition. The compounds it forms with thoſe earths are eaſily decompoſed by the mineral acids diſſolved in water.

XVI. *On the Direction and Velocity of the Motion of the Sun, and Solar Syſtem.* By William Herſchel, LL.D. F.R.S.

The peculiar motions of ſeveral ſtars, which have long engaged the attention of aſtronomers, induced Dr. H., in the year 1783, to deduce, with great probability, a motion of the ſun and ſolar ſyſtem towards λ Herculis. The changes which have been obſerved ſince that time, by Dr. H. himſelf and others, in the relative poſition of double ſtars,

both of the large apparent ſize, and of the diminutive one, ſuch as may be only diſcerned through very powerful teleſcopes; and Dr. Maſkelyne's table of proper motions of 36 of thoſe ſtars; this author thinks, will furniſh data ſufficient for aſcertaining both the direction of the ſun's motion, and its velocity; and when thoſe points are eſtabliſhed, conſequences may be deduced from them, which will account for many phenomena that cannot otherwiſe be explained.

In order to attain this end, Dr. H. in the firſt place, adduces his reaſons at large for admitting a ſolar motion, and afterwards endeavours to fix the direction of that motion. To follow him through all his reaſoning, in the preſent rather extenſive paper, would lead us too far beyond the limits of our publication; we ſhall therefore only endeavour to give our readers a general idea of his meaning.

Since an alteration of the relative ſituations of various ſtars has indiſputably been obſerved; it follows that either ſome of thoſe ſtars have actually moved out of their former places, or that the ſpectator, and of courſe the earth, the ſun, and the whole ſolar ſyſtem (for they may all be conſidered as a ſingle point with reſpect to the ſtars) have moved towards ſome point in the infinite expanſe of the heavens. Now in order to determine which of thoſe ſuppoſitions is the moſt probable, one muſt conſider whether the motions that have been obſerved among the ſtars, are or are not ſuch as would appear if the ſolar ſyſtem had actually moved on towards ſome point. With reſpect to this, however, it muſt be acknowledged, that though ſeveral of thoſe motions clearly indicate a movement of the ſolar ſyſtem, others ſeem to be quite independent of it. Yet Dr. H. ſays,

"Whatever may be the ſum of real motions required to account for the phenomena of proper motions, our foregoing arguments cannot be affected by the reſult; for, as by obſervation it is known that proper motions do exiſt, and ſince no ſolar motion can reſolve them intirely into parallactic ones, we ought to give the preference to that direction of the motion of the ſun, which will take away more real motion than any other, and this, as we have ſhown, will be done when the right aſcenſion of the apex is 245° 52′ 30″, and its north polar diſtance 40° 22′." P. 256.

One plate of diagrams is ſubjoined to this paper.

XVII. *On the Reproduction of Buds.* By Thomas Andrew Knight, Eſq. F. R. S.

It

It has not, this author obſerves, as yet been aſcertained, from which of the various ſubſtances of a tree the buds actually derive their origin. He briefly mentions, and refutes, the hypotheſes that have been advanced reſpecting this ſubject; then ſtates ſome facts and obſervations which induce him to conclude, that the buds do not proceed from the medulla, nor from the bark; but that they are generated by central veſſels which ſpring from the lateral orifices of the alburnous tubes.

XVIII. *Some Account of Two Mummies of the Egyptian Ibis, one of which was in a remarkably perfect State.* By John Pearſon, Eſq. F. R. S.

That the Egyptians embalmed, beſides human bodies, ſeveral other animals, eſpecially their ſacred bird, the Ibis, is very well known. Several mummies of the latter ſort have been taken out of their places of interment; but, perhaps, never was one ſo perfect, as that which forms the ſubject of the preſent paper, found out, and examined, with that degree of attention which the ſubject ſeemed to demand.

This author had the opportunity of examining two mummies of the Ibis, which were among the curioſities collected by the late Major Hayes in the years 1802, and 1803, and they had been taken out of the catacombs at Thebes, in Upper Egypt. They were contained in earthen jars.

One of thoſe mummies, and the ſmaller of the two, was found in a decayed ſtate. The other was in a moſt excellent ſtate of preſervation; perfect in all its parts. Of this mummy the deſcription is as follows.

"At the requeſt," Mr. P. ſays, "of Major Hayes's family, I firſt examined the larger of the two, and found the covering to conſiſt of bandages of cloth, ſtrong and firm, and about three inches broad. The firſt circumvolutions of the roller ſeparated eaſily; but, as I proceeded, they adhered more firmly to each other, and were at length ſo cloſely cemented together by a reſinous-like ſubſtance, that I was obliged to divide the folds of the cloth with a ſtrong knife. Each layer of the bandage appeared to have been imbued with ſome bituminous or reſinous ſubſtance, in a liquid ſtate, and the roller was farther ſecured by ſtrong pieces of thread, ſo that the whole maſs was rendered extremely hard and coherent. When I had removed the greater part of the covering, I found that it had contained a bird, which was thickly covered with the ſame kind of ſubſtance that had cemented

cemented the different ſtrips of the roller. The examination was now carried on more ſlowly, by picking out carefully all the looſe bituminous matter that could be removed without injuring the mummy, and after the labour of many hours, I ſucceeded in diſplaying the whole bird, as it had been depoſited by the embalmer. The operator who had embalmed this bird, had previouſly diſpoſed its ſeveral parts with great order and regularity.

" The neck was twiſted, ſo as to place the vertex of the head on the body of the bird, a little to the left ſide of the ſternum. The curved bill, with its concave part turned upwards, deſcended between the feet, and reached to the extremity of the tail. Each foot, with its four claws turned forwards, was bent upwards, and placed on each ſide of the head. The wings were brought cloſe to the ſides of the body. It was impoſſible to remove much of the bituminous matter from the back and wings, without injuring the mummy; but I took away a quantity ſufficient to ſhow that the plumage was white, the feathers being tipped with dark brown at their extremities; I could not, however, uncover the tail feathers, ſo as to determine their colour. The bird had attained its full growth; for the quills of one wing, which had ſuffered ſome injury in removing the bandage, were in a perfect ſtate: the largeſt of theſe quills is delineated, of the natural ſize, in the annexed plate. The following are the dimenſions of ſuch parts of the Ibis as are acceſſible.

" Length of the bird, from the termination of the neck to the extremity of the tail - -	12½ inches.
Length of the neck, in which the vertebræ can be traced - - - -	6½
Length of the head and bill, following the curve	8
Length of the ſternum - - -	4
From the end of the metatarſal bone to the extremity of the longeſt toe - - -	7
The longeſt toe - - -	3½
Width of the body at the ſhoulders - -	4½
Circumference of the body, at its thickeſt part -	13½

Weight of the mummy 16½ ounces Troy.

" This mummy is in a very firm and intire ſtate, exhibiting no particular marks of decay, although it is probable, that the greater part of 3000 years has elapſed ſince it was interred; for the deſtruction of the Egyptian Thebes is of an earlier date than the foundation of any city now exiſting. The appearance of the mummy renders it probable, that the bird was immerſed in the bituminous matter, when it was in a liquid ſtate, and capable of inſinuating itſelf into all the inequalities on the ſurface of the body; the ſeveral folds of the bandage muſt have been likewiſe covered with the ſame varniſh; but the animal was certainly

tainly not boiled in the liquid, as Grew ſuppoſed, ſince the feathers are not at all corrugated, nor indeed materially changed from their natural appearance." P. 268.

A plate accompanies this paper, which exhibits the above-deſcribed mummy in its natural ſize; but diveſted of its bandages, as well as of the bituminous or reſinous ſubſtance.

XIX. *Obſervations on the ſingular Figure of the Planet Saturn.* By William Herſchel, LL. D. F. R. S.

There is not, as this author juſtly obſerves, an object in the heavens, which preſents ſuch a variety of extraordinary phenomena as the planet Saturn. Its ſeven ſatellites, its double ring, its equatorial belts, its flattened figure, its rotatory motion, &c. render it, among all the celeſtial bodies, the moſt intereſting to aſtronomers.

Notwithſtanding all thoſe particulars which have been aſcertained by the induſtry of aſtronomers, and principally by Dr. H. himſelf; a conſiderable addition to the knowledge of that planet's peculiarities is contained in the preſent paper. This relates principally to the figure of the planet.

In April, May, and June, 1805, Dr. H. had the opportunity of examining Saturn, in a very advantageous manner, through the moſt perfect of his teleſcopes, and in the courſe of this examination he remarked, that the ring reflects more light than the body of the planet, ſo that when the latter appears yelloviſh, the former appears more white, hence it may be diſtinguiſhed in that part which croſſes the diſk. The belts of Saturn cover a much larger zone than the belts of Jupiter generally do.

The figure of the planet is moſt deſerving of attention; for, though flattened at the poles, yet it is not ſpherical like that of Mars or Jupiter.—Some other cauſe (probably the attraction of the ring) renders it ſomewhat like a parallelogram, "one ſide whereof is the equatorial, the other the polar diameter, with the four corners rounded off, ſo as to leave both the equatorial and polar regions flatter than they would be in a regular ſpheroidical figure."

This author diſtinguiſhes three diameters of Saturn; viz. that which paſſes through the points of greateſt curvature is the longeſt; the equatorial diameter is the next, and the polar diameter is the ſhorteſt. From a variety of micrometrical meaſurements, Dr. H. was enabled to determine, that

that the lengths of thoſe diameters are 36, 35, and 32 reſpectively.—The latitude of the longeſt diameter is 43°. 20′.

A plate exhibiting the planet Saturn, as it appeared in the courſe of theſe obſervations, follows this paper.

XX. *On the Magnetic Attraction of Oxides of Iron.* By Timothy Lane, Eſq. F.R.S.

This author commences the preſent ſhort paper by ſaying, that he has found, by experiment, that hardened iron is not ſo readily attracted by the magnet as ſoft iron.—He might have ſeen the very ſame thing ſtated, and the cauſe of it explained, in almoſt every work upon magnetiſm.

He was thence induced to examine what magnetical properties iron poſſeſſed when free from inflammable matter, and for this purpoſe he inſtituted ſeveral experiments, the reſult of which is expreſſed in the following paragraph.

"My intention," he ſays, "in this communication is to prove, generally, that mere oxides of iron are not magnetic; that any inflammable ſubſtances mixed with them do not render them magnetic, until they are by heat chemically combined with the oxides, and that when the combuſtible ſubſtance is again ſeparated by heat, the oxides return to their unmagnetic ſtate. That magnetic oxides cannot be diſtinguiſhed from calcined oxides by their colour." P. 283.

We ſhall barely add, that Mr. L. might have found the eſſential part of theſe obſervations in a variety of works on magnetiſm, if he had given himſelf the trouble of looking into them.

XXI. *Additional Experiments and Remarks on an artificial Subſtance, which poſſeſſes the principal characteriſtic Properties of Tannin.* By Charles Hatchett, Eſq. F.R.S.

This additional paper, which is much longer than the firſt on the ſame ſubject, is divided into ſeven ſections, wherein Mr. H. deſcribes a great number of experiments which were inſtituted with various views, though all relating to the tanning principle. In the firſt place he deſcribes ſome experiments on the comparative effects produced by nitric acid on thoſe ſubſtances which contain the moſt notable quantities of tannin. Theſe experiments were ſuggeſted by the difference which exiſts between the natural and the artificial tannin; namely, that the nitric acid which produces the latter, deſtroys the former. Mr. H., however, finds that the deſtruction

ſtruction of the natural tannin, by the action of the nitric acid, is a work of conſiderable time and difficulty.

In the next place Mr. H. tried the application of the ſulphuric, and of the muriatic acid, to the artificial tannin.

"When ſulphuric acid," he ſays, "was added to a ſolution of artificial tannin ſubſtance, the latter became turbid, and a copious brown precipitate ſubſided, which was ſoluble in boiling diſtilled water, and then was capable of precipitating gelatine."

"The ſame effect was produced by muriatic acid; ſo that in theſe particulars, the artificial tanning ſubſtance was found to reſemble, preciſely, the tannin of galls and of other natural ſubſtances."

Other ſubſtances, ſuch as the carbonate of potaſh, ammonia, &c. were applied to the artificial tannin, and their effects are deſcribed. A curious circumſtance is related in the courſe of thoſe deſcriptions, which is, that the abovementioned artificial tannin, although prepared from vegetable ſubſtances, when placed on a hot iron, emits an odour much like that of animal ſubſtances, ſuch as horn, feathers, &c. This, however, is not the only inſtance of vegetable products yielding that odour; for vegetable gluten gives the ſame odour.

In the ſeventh ſection this author deſcribes three methods of forming the artificial tanning ſubſtance, viz.

"1ſt. That which is produced by the action of nitric acid upon any carbonaceous ſubſtance, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral.

"2dly. That which is formed by diſtilling nitric acid from common reſin, indigo, dragon's blood, and various other ſubſtances; and,

"3dly. That which is yielded to alcohol by common reſin, elemi, aſafœtida, camphor, &c. after theſe bodies have been for ſome time previouſly digeſted with ſulphuric acid." P. 306.

For farther particulars reſpecting thoſe proceſſes, and likewiſe for the various uſeful remarks which accompany them, we muſt, unavoidably, refer our readers to the paper itſelf.

XXII. *On the Diſcovery of Palladium; with Obſervations on other Subſtances found with Platina.* By William Hyde Wollaſton, M. D. Sec. R. S.

An account of various peculiar circumſtances which this author obſerved in the courſe of his purifying a conſiderable quantity

quantity of platina by precipitation, forms the ſubject of the preſent paper: and as the various ſubſtances which accompany that ore are poſſeſſed of diſtinct properties, ſuch as having different ſpecific gravities, being more or leſs, or not at all, ſoluble by certain acids, &c. ſo their exiſtence, their qualities, and their nature, were manifeſted in the courſe of the abovementioned operations. Of thoſe extraneous ſubſtances, the metal called palladium is that which is principally treated of in the preſent paper.

It being impracticable to give a diſtinct idea of the abovementioned operations, and of their reſults, in a very conciſe manner; we ſhall only add the titles of the ſix ſections into which this paper is divided; viz. I. Ore of iridium. II. Hyacinths. III. Precipitation of platina. IV. Separation of palladium. V. Reaſons for thinking palladium a ſimple metal. VI. Additional properties of palladium.

XXIII. *Experiments on a mineral Subſtance formerly ſuppoſed to be Zeolite; with ſome Remarks on two Species of Uran-glimmer.* By the Rev. W. Gregor.

Two ſpecies of this ſuppoſed zeolite are found in a mine called Stenna Gwyn, in Branwell, Cornwall.

"The firſt, and moſt common one, conſiſts of an aſſemblage of minute cryſtals, which are attached to quartz cryſtals, in tufts, which diverge from the point of adherence, as from a centre.

"The other ſpecies of this mineral conſiſts of an aſſemblage of cryſtals cloſely compacted together in the form of mammillary protuberances, in general, of the ſize of ſmall peas, intimately connected with each other." P. 331.

This author deſcribes the external characters of this mineral, and his analytical experiments upon it, the reſult of which ſhows that it principally conſiſts of alumina, with a ſmall proportion of ſilica, and a much ſmaller portion of lime.

With reſpect to the Uran-glimmer, Mr. G. ſays,

"I ſhall add a few deſultory remarks upon the yellow and green cryſtals, which frequently accompany this foſſil.

"I conſidered them to be two ſpecies of Uran-glimmer, which had been examined by the celebrated Klaproth.

"The yellow cubic cryſtals are light. Their ſpecific gravity taken at the temperature of 45° Fah. was 2,19.

"Expoſed to the flame of the blowpipe on charcoal, they decrepitate violently. A piece of this ſubſtance is taken up by phoſphate

phoſphate of ammonia and ſoda, without efferveſcence, and communicates a light emerald-green colour to the fuſed globule. By expoſure to a red heat, this ſubſtance loſes nearly a third part of its weight. It then becomes of a braſſy colour." It is ſoluble in the nitric and muriatic acids; but I could procure no cryſtallized ſalt from the ſolution of either of them." "By evaporation to dryneſs, and rediſſolving the maſs, ſome ſilica is ſeparated." P. 344.

Mr. G. then deſcribes the experiments he made upon this ſubſtance, by expoſing it ſucceſſively to a variety of chemical agents, operations, &c. After which he ſays, "The ſcarcity of this beautiful mineral has precluded me from operating on ſuch a ſufficient quantity, as a regular and rigid analyſis required."

"The ſubſtance, which is held in ſolution by ammonia, has ſome peculiar properties that ſeem to diſtinguiſh it from uranium. And if this mineral be the uran-glimmer, I have certainly detected the oxide of lead, lime, and ſilica in it, which have not hitherto been conſidered as ingredients of that foſſil. The green cryſtals differ in no reſpect from the yellow, except in containing a little of the oxide of copper." P. 348.

After the papers here noticed, this ſecond part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1805, contains a liſt of the preſents made to the Royal Society, with the names of the donors, from November 1804, to July 1805, and the index for the whole volume.

ART. II. *A Deſcription of Latium, or La Campagna Di Roma, with Etchings, by the Author.* 4to. Price 1l. 1s. Longman. 1805.

THE author of this work we underſtand to be a female, but ſo much extenſive knowledge is diſplayed, various reading and familiar acquaintance with the beſt writers of ancient times, as would have reflected no diſhonour on a profeſſed and accompliſhed ſcholar. It is truly obſerved in the introduction, that travellers, and particularly thoſe among our own countrymen, who viſit Italy from the curioſity and veneration inſpired by their early ſtudies, from want of time or opportunity, or from not having the ſcenes pointed out, which are more particularly worthy of their attention, ſatisfy themſelves with merely viſiting a few of the towns and villages

lages in the vicinity of the capital. Theſe pages are intended and are well calculated to induce future travellers to examine, with greater accuracy and care, the Roman Campagna, where all of us have liſtened in fancy to the melody of Virgil, and the ſoothing blandiſhments of Tully's eloquence, where our judgments have been improved by Tacitus and Livy, and our taſte delighted and improved by the ſweetneſs of Ovid, or the varied harmony and vigour of Horace. But this volume is not merely calculated to ſoothe and pleaſe the careleſs traveller, it is didactic alſo. The author goes back, ſometimes perhaps farther than is neceſſary, but always to the remoter periods of the hiſtory of the places which are deſcribed, introducing ſuch lively repreſentations of ancient manners, as are well calculated to make the reader comprehend the uſes and deſigns of the venerable fragments of antiquity which remain. One ſpecimen will be ſufficient to juſtify the above commendation, and the opinion, which we without heſitation avow, that this elegant volume deſerves a place in every well choſen collection.

" But the period at which the " Campagna" muſt have been moſt truly intereſting, was when a Cato, a Varro, and others, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for their love of agriculture than for their military and political talents, inhabited ſimple but commodious dwellings, rendering the country around them fertile, and its peaſants induſtrious: under their protecting care, and in conſequence of their beneficial inſtitutions and exertions, the Latian fields aſſumed that cheerful aſpect which the benignant climate of Italy ſo naturally promotes; the health and morals of their domeſtics formed a principal object of their attention; and a contented mind, amidſt the placid enjoyments of a vigorous old age, was at once the reſult and the reward of their rural occupations.

" With what eloquence is ſuch a life deſcribed by Cicero, and with how much energy does he recommend the ſtudy of agriculture *! This ſtudy, indeed, appears to have found favour with the Romans moſt celebrated for their genius and acquirements. They were not ungrateful for the happineſs they enjoyed in the poſſeſſion of a country ſo peculiarly favoured by Providence; and the treatiſes which they have left us on this intereſting ſubject, are no leſs models of purity of diction and elegance of ſtyle, than faithful memorials of the ſtate of cultivation and local advantages of theſe ſtill lovely ſcenes.

" Columella, deſcribing the ſituation he would prefer for a villa, ſpeaks as follows †:

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* Cato de ſenectute. † Book i. chap. 2.

" 'If

" 'If fortune would favour my deſires, I ſhould wiſh to have an eſtate in a wholeſome climate and fruitful country; one part champaign, another hilly, with eaſy deſcents either to the eaſt or ſouth: ſome of the lands cultivated, others wild and woody; not far from the ſea, or a navigable river, for the eaſier exportation of the produce of the farm, and for the importation of neceſſaries. The champaign below the houſe ſhould be converted into grounds for paſturage and tillage, oſiers and reeds; ſome of the hills ſhould be diveſted of trees that they might ſerve for corn, which, growing better on a ſoil moderately dry and rich, than on ſteep grounds, the upper corn-fields ſhould have as little declivity as poſſible, and ought to reſemble thoſe on the plain. The other hills ſhould be laid out in olive-grounds and vineyards, and produce trees neceſſary to make props for thoſe fruits, and, if occaſion ſhould require building, to afford timber and ſtone, and alſo paſture for cattle. Conſtant rivulets of water ſhould deſcend from thence into the meadows, gardens, and oſier grounds, and alſo ſerve for the conveniency of the cattle grazing in the fields.'

" Columella is ſuppoſed to have written theſe reflections about the 42d year of our æra. Varro, whoſe works on agriculture and rural economy are ſtill extant, was a cotemporary of Cicero, and Cato was his predeceſſor: we have, therefore, reaſon to believe, that what may be collected from their ſeveral treatiſes, gives us no imperfect idea of an antient VILLA, an appellation given by the Romans to their rural reſidences, including whatever was then deemed uſeful and agreeable.

" Theſe villas were divided into three parts.—*Urbana* for the maſter and his family, *ruſtica* for the farm and huſbandmen, and *fructuaria* the ſtorehouſe for corn, wine, and oil.

" The ſervants who more immediately attended on their maſter, and belonged to the *villa urbana*, were the *atrienſes*, or what the Italians ſtill call the *ſala*, ſpeaking of the livery ſervants collectively; the valets who, I believe, were uſually freedmen, the ſecretary ſtyled *notarius*; the gardeners for the pleaſure grounds called *topiarii*; and the muſicians and comedians, who performed plays, pantomimical dances, or other theatrical compoſitions for the entertainment of the gueſts during the repaſts.

" This *villa urbana*, which was alſo denominated *pſeudo urbana*, and ſometimes *prætorium*, in imitation of the title given to that part of the camp where the prætor or other commander in chief reſided, had a *periſtyle* or court ſurrounded by a portico, at the fartheſt extremity of which, oppoſite to the gate of entrance, was the *atrium* or hall, with a portico on each ſide looking towards the places of exerciſe, as bowling-greens, galleries for wreſtling, and other ſimilar buildings: the baths were alſo annexed to this part of the building, and were always ſituated ſo

as to enjoy the winter's ſetting ſun. Beſides the ſitting-rooms, chambers, library, and eating-rooms in this villa, they would often have a *triclinium*, or eating-room, in the midſt of the park, and ſometimes a bed-room, for the ſake of quiet and retirement.

" In the *villa ruſtica*, or farm-houſe, dwelt the *procurator*, or land-ſteward; the *villicus*, *hind*, or chief of the huſbandmen; and the *villica*, houſekeeper, under whoſe order were the female ſervants employed in providing food and cloathing for the family. The *aviarius* had the care of the poultry; and, in conſiderable villas far from any town, they had a chief of the workmen, *ergaſtularius*, with ſmiths and carpenters under him.

" The ſteward was lodged in apartments over the gateway of the *villa ruſtica*, on one ſide of which lived the *villicus*, and the *villica* near the *fructuaria*, or ſtore-rooms. The inferior ſlaves in one great room, and the ſick in an apartment called the *valetudinarium*. The lodgings of the freedmen had a ſouthern aſpect.

" Horſes and mules were kept for the uſe of the maſter, and aſſes and oxen for that of the farm.

" Particular care was taken of the geeſe, hens, pigeons, peacocks, and other birds, which had all ſeparate dwellings aſſigned to them; and not only deer, hares, and every ſpecies of game were attended to, but there can ſcarcely be named an animal which was not kept by the more opulent Romans at their country reſidences. Varro even deſcribes the *glirarium*, or habitation for the dormice. To his works, and to thoſe of Columella and Vitruvius, we refer the reader for more minute particulars.

" The ancient Romans were peculiarly domeſtic; unlike the Greeks, who ſecluded their wives and children from ſociety by confining them within the limits of the *gynæcium*, where little of their own time was paſſed, and none even of their moſt intimate friends admitted, the inhabitants of Latium ſhared their houſe, their converſation, their cares, and their amuſements, with their families. To them, at their return from the forum, they related the events of the city, and the news from the armies; and, with them, they received their friends and relations in the evening at their hoſpitable board, or partook of the entertainment reciprocally offered to them. Accompanied by their wife and children they joined in the public feſtivities; and public ſervice alone divided them from the ties, which nature and affection had combined to form.

" Where ſuch a conduct is adopted, the love of rural ſcenes becomes naturally ſtronger. Families, in the country, are more united, and friends received with greater cordiality, than in populous cities, where individuals are ſuppoſed to be more independent of each other, and where ambition and intereſt engroſs more of their attention.

" The

" The frugality of the firſt Romans, which never interfered with the duties of hoſpitality, made it neceſſary (while they wiſhed to preſerve the one without injury to the other) that they ſhould avoid the more expenſive luxuries of the capital, look into their own concerns, and live on the produce of their little farms.

" The ſtories related of Curius and Cincinnatus are characteriſtic of the manners of thoſe times, and we find even Horace, the favourite companion of the firſt and greateſt men of an age in which luxury had made a conſiderable progreſs, deſcribe his way of life in the country, ſo as to prove that comfort, not oſtentation, and a real attachment to the beauties of nature, were his inducements for paſſing ſo much of his time there.

" During the laſt century of the republic, the principal orators, ſtateſmen, and generals, availed themſelves of every leiſure moment to fly to one of their numerous rural reſidences, and forget, if poſſible, the tumult of public affairs in literary occupations and the ſociety of their friends. There, alſo, the ambitious formed plans of future greatneſs, the diſappointed concealed their feelings from the contemptuous ſneers of their ſucceſsful rivals, and the timid avoided being expoſed to the ſolicitations of contending parties. There, alſo, they could enjoy, with fewer interruptions, the ſociety of their families; a circumſtance which, at all times, appears to have formed much of their happineſs. We always find Cicero with Terentia and Tullia: and, even at the critical inſtant when Brutus and Caſſius were debating at one of their country houſes, what ſhould be their conduct after they were obliged to leave Rome on the death of Cæſar, Servilia and their wives were preſent at the conference." P. 37.

After giving a general deſcription of Latium and its firſt inhabitants, the author proceeds to illuſtrate thoſe places moſt memorable in former times for the colonial eſtabliſhment of the Romans and moſt worthy of curioſity at preſent. Such are the Lake Albano, including Caſtel Gandolfo, &c. the Lake of Nemi, including Genſano, Ardea, the towns on the coaſt, Oſtia, Nettuno, &c. The chapter on the Pontine marſhes is curious and intereſting; which alſo may be ſaid of that on the Tuſculanum of Lucullus, where the honours of the table were paid to Pompey, Cæſar, Craſſus, and Cicero. Tivoli alſo is very agreeably deſcribed; indeed it is not our fortune often to meet with a volume where more information and entertainment are combined. Twenty etchings, by the author, are introduced in the volume. Theſe are ſlight, but executed with remarkable neatneſs and preciſion. A map alſo of the Campagna is prefixed. The work is confidently, and we believe rightly, attributed to a lady already celebrated as a writer, the accomplished Cornelia Knight.

ART. III. *Eſſays, Literary, Political, and Economical. In Two Volumes. By John Gardiner, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c.* 8vo. About 1100 pp. 16s. Conſtable, Edinburgh; Longman and Co., London. 1804.

THESE eſſays had not been publiſhed three months, when attracted by the table of contents, we ſat down to the peruſal of them, with the ſanguine hope of receiving amuſement and inſtruction ourſelves, as well as of being able to communicate amuſement and inſtruction to our readers. But alas! hopes are often fallacious. We had not got half through the firſt eſſay, when we threw aſide the volumes in diſguſt, and never again looked into either of them, till by a friend we were lately reminded of our negligence. This is the only apology (we confeſs it is not a good one) that truth will permit us to make, for delaying ſo long to give ſome account of two large volumes, in which the author profeſſes to treat of ſubjects which are certainly important. Dr. Gardiner, we doubt not, is an eminent phyſician; and the ſtudies which are intimately connected with the ſcience of phyſic, are ſufficient to employ all the time and all the talents which fall to the ſhare of ordinary men. It cannot therefore excite ſurpriſe that he ſhould ſometimes trifle, and ſometimes reaſon abſurdly, when treating of ſubjects ſo very foreign from his profeſſion, as are ſome of thoſe which are diſcuſſed in theſe eſſays. The ſtudy or practice of phyſic has little connection with

"Conjectures on the the origin of language;—on the different races of men;—on the formation of *the minds* of children, previous to a literary education;—on the principal cauſes that promote or retard population, being the circumſtances from which the preciſe degree of power in every ſtate may be eſtimated;" with "hiſtorical remarks and obſervations on government, and on the cauſes which have at all times obſtructed its advancement to a free conſtitution;" or with "obſervations on the principal cauſes which promote or retard the advancement of literature, commerce, and the arts."

The origin of language has employed the attention of ſome of the moſt celebrated philoſophers both ancient and modern; but the only queſtion which has hitherto been ſeriouſly agitated, is whether language be a human invention, or was communicated by inſpiration to the original race of men. No man, before Dr. Gardiner, ſeems to have entertained a doubt

doubt that, if language was invented, it was the greateſt of all inventions, and ſuch as could not have been accompliſhed in many generations; but he is of a very different opinion. He thinks that it was an invention extremely obvious, and eaſy; though the formation of *grammar rules* may have been the progreſſive work of millions of generations! Some writers indeed of no mean name have gone ſo far, he ſays, "as to allege the invention of language to be beyond the powers of men, and have given it, of courſe, a Divine origin; but from a ſimilar way of reaſoning, the aſtoniſhing inventions of men in *mechanics*, *navigation*, &c. might be aſcribed to the ſame ſource." P. 12.

But with Dr. Gardiner's permiſſion we muſt take the liberty to ſay that theſe caſes have no reſemblance. Man might "learn from the little Nautilus to ſail;" and he could not tear down the branch of a tree without exemplifying the power of the *lever*, into which all other mechanical powers may be reſolved. From no animal, however, could he learn the uſe of *language*; nor is there any thing in nature to ſuggeſt even the poſſibility of denoting thoughts and ideas, with all their relations, by articulate ſounds. Between ſuch ſounds and the objects which they expreſs there is no natural relation, as there is between the power of the lever and the unequal length of its two arms. This is a truth ſo obvious and undeniable, that this author is the only man of letters, we ſuſpect, by whom it has ever been called in queſtion. *He* indeed affirms (p. 19.) that "among the firſt exertions of the mind, is an *inſtinctive* deſire of expreſſing our thoughts by articulate ſounds, which is *natural* to man;" and he *proves* this ſingular poſition, by appealing to the eaſe with which children *acquire* their *vernacular* tongue! But is there no difference between *acquiring* a tongue which is daily and hourly heard, and *inventing* a tongue, to which nothing ſimilar was ever heard or thought of? A muſical ear, on which Dr. Gardiner builds ſo much in this argument, is indeed of great importance in the former caſe; but would be of none in the latter. Inſtincts too are uniform in their operations. All men employ the very ſame means, and in the very ſame way to ſatisfy their appetites of hunger and thirſt, &c.; and they do ſo without thinking of the *ends* for which theſe inſtincts and appetites were implanted in them; but do all untaught barbarians employ the very ſame articulate ſounds, and in the very ſame way, to expreſs ſuch ideas, and combinations of ideas as they have in common?

O! no, ſays Dr. Gardiner, this is utterly impoſſible, becauſe there were different races of men formed at firſt, who

inſtinctively ſpoke different languages! Yet all theſe different races have inſtinctively uſed the ſame means to ſatisfy the cravings of hunger and thirſt; and all infants have inſtinctively ſucked the breaſts of their mothers. How then came theſe different races inſtinctively to employ very different articulate ſounds to expreſs ſuch ideas, and combinations of ideas as they have in common? This is not the caſe with reſpect to ſuch *inarticulate* ſounds as are known to be inſtinctive. The involuntary exclamations, which indicate great pain or great pleaſure, are the ſame, or nearly the ſame, in every nation under heaven; they are known by the name of *interjections*, and are juſtly conſidered by the profoundeſt grammarians, as no proper part of human ſpeech. But, ſays Dr. Gardiner,

"On the ſuppoſition of an univerſal language, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that every ſucceeding tongue would have ſome reſemblance, however faint, to its ancient parent; it would contain ſome of its radical words, or ſhew its relationſhip in ſome other reſpect. But this is not the caſe; for, beſides the languages juſt mentioned*, thoſe of ſome of the tribes of Negroes in Africa, of the inhabitants of New Holland, Otaheite, and other iſlands in the ſouth ſea, ſhew not, from the moſt accurate obſervations of voyagers and travellers, the ſmalleſt affinity to the Hebrew, or the other antient languages of Europe and Aſia." P. 17.

We have tranſcribed this paſſage, becauſe it is the only thing in the firſt eſſay which has the ſmalleſt reſemblance to an argument. If all mankind have deſcended from one primeval pair, it is natural to ſuppoſe that all the language ſpoken by mankind might be traced back etymologically to the language of that pair; but does Dr. Gardiner really think that voyagers and travellers are generally qualified for this etymological inveſtigation? The moſt learned man that ever lived could not trace back an unwritten language to its parent ſtock; nor even a written language, unleſs he had books compoſed in all the conſpicuous dialects through which it had paſſed, in its progreſs from its original to its preſent ſtate. Could a man ignorant of French, Latin, and Italian, trace the word *ſtranger* back to the prepoſition *ex*, or the word *journal* to *diu* or *dies*? and yet nothing is more certain or better known, than that the Latin *ex* and *diu*, are the ancient (probably not the *moſt* ancient) parents of the Engliſh *ſtranger* and *journal*. The Engliſh language is unqueſtionably derived in a great meaſure from the Saxon; but we ſuſpect that Dr. G., learned as he is, would have found ſome difficulty in tracing back

* The Gothic, Celtic, Greek, Latin, Chineſe, Malay, Caribbee languages, &c. &c.

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the language of the Spectator, to the Saxon that was ſpoken by HENGIST and his followers, could he not have found a ſingle book compoſed, either in Saxon or Engliſh, during the long period that elapſed from the arrival of Hengiſt to the reign of Queen Anne.

That there were originally formed different races of men, with conſtitutions adapted to the various climates of the earth, this author *proves* by repeating the arguments urged by late Lord Kaimes in ſupport of that hypotheſis; but he does not reſt on thoſe arguments alone. He concludes, from the various languages radically different, that there muſt have been various original races of men, by whom thoſe languages were inſtinctively formed; juſt with as much force of reaſon, as in the former eſſay he had inferred the converſe of this poſition;—that becauſe there were different races of men originally formed with conſtitutions adapted to the different climates of the earth, there muſt have been various original languages inſtinctively ſpoken! Even on this argument, though undoubtedly his own, he does not chooſe to reſt his cauſe. The deſcendants of Europeans, tranſlated to tropical climates, degenerate, he ſays, both in body and mind; and hence he infers, that to inhabit thoſe climates an original race muſt have been formed, on whoſe conſtitution the heat could have no ſuch effects. He very obligingly however confutes this argument by aſſuring us that the powers, intellectual as well as corporeal, of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico and Peru were all of an inferior kind to thoſe of the beſt civilized nation of the ancient continent; from which it follows, that the Mexicans and Peruvians *may* have been the deſcendants of Aſiatics or Europeans, tranſlated from a temperate to a tropical climate! Surely the reader will not expect that we ſhould ſtop to point out the futility of ſuch contradictory arguments as theſe. The author refers us to a work of his own on the animal economy, for further proofs of the neceſſity of different conſtitutions, for obviating the effects of heat and cold in different climates. We are ſorry to ſay that we have never ſeen that work; but we beg leave, in our turn, to refer to the 64th and 65th volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for proofs that the human conſtitution is capable of gradually adapting itſelf to the temperature of any inhabited climate on this globe; and, if we might preſume to offer advice to Dr. Gardiner, it would be, not to conſider himſelf as a reaſoner ſo very concluſive as he had certainly done when he wrote the following paragraph.

"Upon the whole, we may conclude, that though man is endowed with a conſtitution better calculated than that of any other animal, for migrating to diſtant climes; yet, with all his ſagacity to provide againſt the extremes of heat and cold, he cannot remove from his native ſoil to any diſtant climate, without danger. Theſe facts are the ſtrongeſt evidence that can be given, or that the nature of the ſubject will admit, in proof of the original deſign of Providence, that every INDIVIDUAL of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, man not excepted, ſhould be endowed with a conſtitution ſuited to the climate *they were* [he was] deſtined to inhabit. Whoever therefore ſeriouſly believes all mankind to be derived from a ſingle man and woman, (let him be a Bacon, a Newton, or a Locke*,) may well ſay with the religious enthuſiaſt, *Credo quia impoſſibile eſt.*" (Such is the modeſty of modern philoſophers.)

The third eſſay is of more value than the two firſt, though it likewiſe abounds with trifling remarks and inconcluſive reaſonings. The author's obſervations on the *health* of infants; on the methods uſually adopted to render them *hardy*; on the propriety or impropriety of mothers *nurſing* their children; and on the *diet* and *management* proper for the two firſt years of human life, are judicious, and, on the whole, well expreſſed; but what he ſays of the formation of the *minds* of children contains very little information. It brings indeed to our recollection Miſs Hamilton's admirable Letters on the ſame ſubject, which, if Dr. Gardiner had read them, would ſurely have ſuppreſſed the publication of this eſſay, where the reader will look in vain for the accurate obſervations, the philoſophical arrangement, and the logical reaſoning by which the *letters* are diſtinguiſhed. To the eſſay the author has ſubjoined one appendix on the importance of variolous and vaccine inoculation, and another "on the effects of tragical repreſentation on the mind, compared with thoſe that take place in viewing real ſcenes of diſtreſs." In the former of theſe papers we are told (p. 291) that *Dumfries*, *Glaſgow*, and *Perth*, are other places than *Scotland!* in the letter, (p. 300.) that, at the repreſentation of a well acted tragedy, "ſome have their minds ſo deeply affected, as to be brought into *a conviction of the reality of the ſcenes;*" and (p. 303) that "how great ſoever the deception, there always lurks at the bottom, a certain *idea of fiction*,

* The author does mention theſe philoſophers by name; but as they all believed the Moſaic account of the origin of the human race, they are of courſe included under his general expreſſion. *Rev.*

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in all we ſee!" Cannot Dr. Gardiner write on any thing without contradicting himſelf?

In the fourth eſſay, which is "on the principal cauſes that promote or retard population," the author appears as a political economiſt; and from Sir James Stewart, Dr. Smith, Lord Kaimes, Mr. Anderſon, and the French writers on the ſame ſubjects, he has certainly collected a number of uſeful hints; but in the eſſay we have obſerved nothing that is original or ſtriking, and very little if any thing, that is placed in a new light. It is divided into eleven ſections bearing the following titles:

"1. The quantity of proviſions, of labour, and the degree of freedom enjoyed by the inhabitants, regulate the population of every country. 2. The national debt, its effects on commerce. 3. On the progreſſive improvement of agriculture, and means of its increaſe, to anſwer the riſing demand of the public. 4. On the bad effects of entails in a mercantile country. 5. Thirlage, as a perpetual ſervitude, ought to be aboliſhed. 6. On the advantages of a free and unlimited commerce in grain, and bad effects of a bounty on exportation. 7. On the Britiſh diſtillery. 8. On the expediency of a modus, as compenſation for the tithe. 9. On a proviſion for the poor. 10. On foundling hoſpitals. 11. Conjectures on the population of Britain at different periods, from the firſt invaſion of Julius Cæſar to the preſent time."

We are ſurpriſed that Dr. Gardiner did not perceive that one of the moſt plauſible arguments which he has urged in ſupport of his favourite hypotheſis, reſpecting the original parents of mankind, is completely overturned by the following paſſage:

"How diminutive are the native horſes and black cattle of the Highlands of Scotland, compared to thoſe that are bred on more luxuriant paſtures in the low countries. The gentlemen, farmers and their ſervants, traffickers, fiſhermen, and all others in the Highlands, who have had a good and wholeſome diet from their infancy, are of a full ſize; but the loweſt claſs of the meaner inhabitants, who have lived in poverty, is remarkable." P. 360.

If this be true, as we believe it to be, may not the ſtill greater poverty, worſe diet, and ſeverer climate in which the Greenlanders and Eſkimaux live, account for their ſtill lower ſtature, without laying us under the neceſſity of ſuppoſing them to have ſprung from a different ſtock?

The author having obſerved that our foreign commerce depends "on the comparative goodneſs and cheapneſs of our manufactures, and this (theſe) again on the low price of proviſions in this country," obſerves that

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"To give an unnatural ſpur to exportation, by granting a bounty of five ſhillings per quarter on wheat, when at or below forty-eight ſhillings, and in proportion for the other ſpecies of grain, is impolitic, as it has a tendency to oppreſs the labouring poor, whom we ought to cheriſh. It is a ſpecious, but falſe argument, that the price of labour is in moſt caſes proportioned to that of proviſions; for, in ſome diſtricts, the price of labour is ſcarcely ſufficient for the maintenance of a family; while in ſome manufacturing towns they are [*it is*] too high to be conſiſtent with the proſperity of our trade. A certain portion of the wages of the induſtrious labourer goes regularly to the exchequer, in the duties on leather, ſoap, candles, ſalt, malt liquors, and malt ſpirits: but theſe lucrative branches of the revenue, in the preſent ſtate of our public debt, are indiſpenſable. As theſe taxes, however, operate deciſively in raiſing the price of labour, and have all the bad conſequences of ſuch an effect on our manufactures; ſo the heightening the price of proviſions by a bounty on the exportation of grain, is certainly an overſight in the legiſlature. This forced exportation, by means of a bounty, operates ſeveral ways, in increaſing the price of grain in the home market; it prevents the plenty of one year from compenſating the ſcarcity of another; and this ſcarcity the legiſlature inadvertently ſeems anxious to preſerve, by impoſing a duty on importation; which muſt diſcourage the induſtry of the country, and, conſequently, population. For to prohibit, by a perpetual law, the the importation of foreign grain and cattle, is, in reality, to enact, that the population and induſtry of the country ſhall at no time exceed what the produce of its own ſoil can maintain. Beſides, the bounty on exportation loads the whole realm, when wheat is near to forty-eight ſhillings a quarter, with two different taxes, moſt ſeverely felt by the induſtrious labourer: the one is, what is contributed for payment of the bounty; and the other is, the tax which ariſes from the advanced price of the commodity in the home market." P. 447.

Whether, while in one or more diſtricts or towns the price of labour is too high, it can, in others of the ſame nation, be inſufficient for the maintenance of a family, ſeems to be at beſt doubtful; but theſe reflexions, ſo far as they relate to our foforeign commerce, are certainly judicious. If the price of labour continue to increaſe, from whatever cauſe, as it has increaſed during the laſt twenty years, it is impoſſible that we can long obtain a foreign market for our manufactures. The French and Germans are ingenious and ſcientific people; and though at preſent their manufactures do not rival our's, they will in time do ſo; while the lower price of labour in France and Germany will enable them to underſell us in every market. That the high price of proviſions is

one cauſe of the high price of labour among us is incontrovertible; and that the bounty on the exportation of corn contributes to keep up the price, this author ſeems to have ſufficiently proved; but we do not perceive, how the quantity of corn could be increaſed merely by taking the tithe from the clergy, while the modus or compenſation propoſed by Dr. Gardiner would indiſputably be inadequate. The following obſervations betray ſhameful ignorance in a man who preſumes to write for the information of the public.

"The tithe is frequently a very unequal tax upon the rent, and is always a great diſcouragement, both to improvements by the landlord, and cultivation by the farmer. It is a real land-tax, making part of the revenue of the clergy; is a heavy burden on the proprietors of land, but is felt more ſeverely by the tenants; and is higher than even the land-tax formerly paid into the treaſury, for the exigencies of the ſtate. The proprietor cannot venture to make the moſt important, which are commonly the moſt extenſive improvements, nor the tenant to raiſe the moſt valuable, which are likewiſe, in general, the moſt expenſive crops, when the church, which lays out no part of the expence, is to ſhare ſo largely in the produce." P. 483.

Our opinion of Dr. Gardiner's perſpicacity we muſt acknowledge to be not very high; but it is difficult for us to ſuppoſe it to be ſo ſmall that he does not perceive the falſhood of almoſt every one of theſe aſſertions. The tithe can be no tax on the rent, becauſe the tithe never was the property of either the landlord or the tenant. Long before the oldeſt family now in England got poſſeſſion of its eſtate, the tithe was the property of the Church; and when the eſtate was purchaſed by the original anceſtor, it was purchaſed for ſo much the leſs price. There is not a tenant in England liable to the payment of tithe, who was not aware of that circumſtance before he entered on his leaſe, and who, in conſequence, did not agree to pay to the landlord ſo much leſs rent, than he would certainly have been obliged to pay, had not the tithe been due to the Church. Why the proprietor of an eſtate ſhould not venture on ſuch improvements as to make it produce nine or ninety quarters of wheat more than it does at preſent, only becauſe he cannot do ſo without letting the Church have likewiſe an additional quarter or ten quarters, for which, if the clergy do their duty, ſhe certainly renders him a full return, it is not very eaſy to conceive. If it be a ſufficient reaſon for the tenant not to raiſe the moſt valuable crops, becauſe the Church, which ſhares in them, lays out no part of the expence: it muſt likewiſe be a ſufficient reaſon

ſon for the tenant, who pays his rent in kind, not to raiſe the moſt valuable crops, becauſe the landlord, who ſhares in them, lays out no part of the expence. Nay, the landlord, he may think, does nothing for him at all, while a moment's reflection muſt convince him, that his ſervants can be preſerved honeſt and faithful only by a ſenſe of religion, which they would very ſoon loſe, were it not for the inſtitution of the Lord's day, and their frequenting the church. But the author propoſes the following modus.

"I wiſh, ſays he, an equitable eſtimation of the tithe of the produce of the land, over England and Wales, in its preſent ſtate of agriculture, to be taken as the principal ground for the eſtabliſhment of an equivalent. This, I imagine, might be eaſily done, by fixing the average amount of the tithe in money, for ten or twenty years paſt, to be paid by the proprietor to the beneficiary of the church, at one or two terms in the year, in lieu of the tithe in kind. To inſure the punctual payment of this ſtipend, a compulſatory clauſe, as in ſimilar caſes, ſhould be enacted in favour of the clergy, with double the legal intereſt in caſe of non-payment, till the debt is diſcharged. On the other hand, the proprietor, or farmer, ought to be inſured, that this compenſation for the tithe ſhould remain fixed and unalterably the ſame, unleſs when, by ſome encroachment of the ſea, the burſting of a bog, the overflowing of a river, or other natural cauſe, part of the land is loſt, or rendered uſeleſs, when a proportionable deduction of the ſtipend ſhould be made." P. 498.

If ſuch a commutation as this would be equitable now, it would have been no leſs equitable two hundred years ago; but in what ſtate would the preſent clergy of the church of England have been, had ſuch a ſtipend in money been fixed unalterably on each beneficiary, in the reign of Elizabeth or James the Firſt? As the author's partiality to the clerical character, (which he *candidly acknowledges* in page 491,) may render him incompetent to decide on this queſtion, we ſhall ſtate another, to which he can be under no partial influence to give an unfair anſwer. Suppoſe the phyſicians of Great Britain had, about a hundred years ago, been what, to their credit, they have never been, a body of men ſo mercenary, as to neglect ſuch patients as were not able to give them an exorbitant fee for each viſit; and ſuppoſe an act of parliament to have paſſed, fixing unalterably, as the fee of a Britiſh phyſician, what was given to the celebrated Boerhaave; does Dr. Gardiner think that his talents would have been diſgraced by being rated as equal to thoſe of ſuch a man? He certainly does not; and yet, we more than ſuſpect, that he

he would think it hard to be reſtrained by law, in the 19th century, from taking, in either of the Britiſh capitals, a higher fee than *one ſhilling and ten-pence* for a viſit in his character of phyſician!

The hiſtorical remarks and obſervations on government, and on the cauſes which have at all times obſtructed its advancement to a free conſtitution, diſplay the author's good principles, but contain nothing that is ſtriking or new. Dr. Gardiner, agreeing with Hume, admits that the Engliſh government could not be called free before the revolution in 1688: becauſe, by the ancient conſtitution, the diſpenſing power was, in the opinion of the ableſt lawyers, a prerogative inſeparable from the monarchy. In conſequence of granting this poſition, he renders to the character of Charles the Firſt, that juſtice, which the majority of his countrymen (it is difficult to conceive for what reaſon) are ſo earneſt to withhold from it; while he rejoices as we do in that clauſe of the bill of rights, by which, at the revolution, the diſpenſing power was taken from the crown, and the regal authority rendered ſubordinate to the law. He has many juſt reflections on the different forms of government, which he compares together, for the purpoſe of proving, and he proves completely, that not one of them is ſo favourable to the freedom of the ſubject, as that combination of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy, which has ſo long rendered the Britiſh conſtitution the envy of Europe; and through the whole of the diſcuſſion, he endeavours, with the ſpirit of genuine patriotiſm, to diſſuade the people from liſtening to propoſals for any other reform of the conſtitution than that which is ſilently and gradually effected by time and circumſtance.

Theſe ſentiments are enforced by exhibiting the miſeries which have been brought upon France by the revolution, as well as upon all the countries on the continent where more deference has been paid to the theories of conſtitution-mongers, than to the experimental wiſdom of ages. We are ſorry, however, to be under the neceſſity of adding that doctrines, of which every good man muſt approve, are deprived of much of their effect, by the manner in which they are ſtated. Of the author's ſtyle we ſhall ſay ſomething afterwards; but we muſt here advert to a want of arrangement which naturally produces the moſt aukward repetitions. Thus, the very ſame account, and nearly in the ſame words, is given of the *reſtoration*, of the *faſcinating manners of Charles the Second*, and of his attempts to *become abſolute*, in the third ſection, that was formerly given in the firſt; and there

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are other inſtances of repetition, which we forbear to mention, leſt the author ſhould accuſe us of ignorance and conceit.

"Criticiſm, ſays he, is the favourite employment of the ignorant conceited man; by it he indulges his vanity, in a diſplay of his knowledge, which too often affords the ſtrongeſt proof of his ignorance on the ſubject with which he preſumes he is ſo well acquainted." Vol. II. P. 115.

This obſervation, we ſuſpect, to be no leſs applicable to authors than to critics; but whether it may be applied to that author, who, while comparing the different forms of government with each other, can talk of *republics* governed by ariſtocracies (p. 139) and repreſent *Carthage* as one of the democratical ſtates of *ancient Greece* (p. 184) the reader will judge for himſelf.

The eſſay, which concludes this work, is entitled *Obſervations on the principal Cauſes, which promote or retard the Advancement of Literature, Commerce, and the Arts.* It is divided into five ſections, in which are thrown out many uſeful, though common-place remarks, on the tendency of a free conſtitution to promote literature and commerce, &c.; on the fatal effects of deſpotiſm on the human faculties; on the ſlow advance of ſcience, from the time of Roger Bacon to the 17th century; and on the different capacities, genius, education, and habits of man; but the whole is ſo deſtitute of arrangement, and ſo replete with repetitions, that we aroſe from its peruſal, with a leſs diſtinct recollection of what we had read than we remember to have at any other time experienced. Among the few *diſcoveries* which Dr. Gardiner appeared to us to have made, we recollect his aſſuring us that cordial food *leſſens the muſcular ſtrength*, but *improves* the *external ſenſes* of men addicted to ſtudy (p. 311.); that, "at all times, and in all nations, the great body of the people, from a *meanneſs* of *capacity*, are *incapable* of any high degree of information, and remain unfit for any thing, but the labours of the field, or the mechanical exerciſe of their weapons in war," (p. 382.); and that Ariſtotle was a Carthaginian! (324).

Loſing ſight of his uſual patriotiſm, and even contradicting his own theory, he attributes (p. 339.) to the French chemiſts who flouriſhed under the monarchy, diſcoveries which were indiſputably made by philoſophers who lived under the free government of Britain. The compoſition of water was diſcovered neither by Lavoiſier nor by his aſſociates, but by Mr. Cavendiſh; and the part acted in combuſtion by pure air, was long ago diſcovered by Dr. Hooke. In page

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373, this eſſayiſt ſeems to ſay that poets are *not* authors! talks (p. 384.) of Bacon's *novum organum* as an excellent *example* of experimental philoſophy! and, in page 392, tells us, in nearly the ſame words, in which he had twice told us before, that in the 17th century "began the civil wars between Charles and his parliament, which ended in the murder of the king, and the eſtabliſhment of the commonwealth!" To the following obſervation, which occurs pp. 420, 421, our readers are, by this time, probably as much diſpoſed as we are to give an unlimited aſſent.

"Though it is known that the exerciſe of the mental faculties ſtrengthens and enlarges the mind, yet this is moſt remarkable in perſons whoſe capacities are above mediocrity; for it is leſs and leſs perceptible, as we approach the *clodpole*, whoſe mental powers are ſo extremely limited as to be incapable of much exerciſe. This is, perhaps, the true reaſon, *why men of mean parts, who attempt literary purſuits, improve ſo little, in the manner of treating their ſubjects.*"

The ſtyle of theſe eſſays is in general mean, and ſometimes ungrammatical. Like many of his countrymen, Dr. Gardiner often confounds the words *theſe* and *thoſe*, *ſhall* and *will*, but no Scotchman well educated omits the relative pronoun, as he does, in any ſpecies of compoſition aſpiring to dignity above that of a familiar letter. The following ſentences are, by this omiſſion, rendered extremely awkward.

"Moſt of the treatiſes on this ſubject (which) I have had an opportunity of peruſing, were chiefly calculated," &c. Vol. I. p. 161.) "In many converſations (which) I have had with the teachers of charity-ſchools in the country, *theſe* (thoſe) good men uniformly agreed," &c. (p. 279.) "From this laſt circumſtance, which has taken place from the increaſed wealth of the kingdom, as well as from other powerful cauſes (which) I ſhall preſently have occaſion to mention, there has been," &c. (p. 410.) "But for want of that correct information (which) I find ſo difficult to obtain, it will not," &c. (p. 466.) "From the very large quantity of grain (which) the diſtillers every day commit to their maſh-vats, it is probable," &c. (p. 479.) "From the ſtricteſt examination, however, (which) I have been able to make, in the peruſal of the hiſtories of different nations," &c. (p. 548.)

But there would be no end of pointing out ſuch omiſſions as theſe; for Dr. Gardiner ſeems to have a deep-rooted antipathy to the uſe of the relative pronoun. The following violations of the common rules of grammar may account, perhaps, in ſome degree, for this author's

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ſingular opinion that to form *grammar rules* muſt have been a more difficult taſk than to *invent* the radical words of the firſt language.

" Let them be informed, that he who ſtrikes, unprovoked, and wantonly, either man or beaſt, *whom* he knows *dare* not, or cannot return the blow, is always known to be a daſtardly coward," (p. 212.) It ſhould be " who, he knows, dares not, or cannot," &c. the relative being here the nominative to the verbs *dares* and *cannot*, and the clauſe—who dares not or cannot return the blow—ſupplying the place of the objective caſe to the verb *knows*.—" Theſe early impreſſions, which I have ſo often endeavoured to inculcate, *is* (are) ſtrongly recommended in the holy ſcriptures," (p. 260.) " Such a degree of freedom and ſecurity as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Britain, gives a ſteady ſupport to *every ſpecies* of manufacture, which *are* numerous and extenſive," (p. 315.) It ſhould be to *all* the ſpecies of manufacture, &c.; for the words *every ſpecies* cannot be the nominative to *are* in the plural number. " Farmers, in general, are well acquainted with the average quantities of grain that are brought annually to their neareſt market, or that *has* (have been demanded of them for exportation," (pp. 361, 362.) " Let us not ſay with the ſeditious of thoſe times, *that* becauſe our conſtitution is improveable, *that** it is bad." Surely the word *that* ſhould have been omitted; but the author proceeds thus:—" This has, however, been the language of the ringleaders of ſedition, who have held out, with great art, and ſpecious but falſe arguments, to the deluded multitude, that our government was (*is* unqueſtionably) in its nature bad, and ought to be totally changed," (Vol. II. Pref. p. 13.) " The oſtenſible cauſe of the religious wars in France and Germany againſt the Proteſtants, and *for* (of) the maſſacres, proſcriptions," &c. (Vol. II. p. 84.) " This raiſes a general outcry againſt duties, and the government *who impoſe* (which impoſes) them," (p. 108.) " It is the ſettled plan of thoſe gentlemen to oppoſe, right or wrong, every motion of the miniſter, unleſs where *it* would lead to abſurdity." P. 128.

Oppoſitions are often croſs enough; but we remember no oppoſition which ſupported ſuch miniſterial meaſures as led to *abſurdities*. Probably the Doctor meant to ſay, that theſe gentlemen oppoſe every motion of the miniſter, unleſs where *oppoſition* would lead to abſurdity; but if this was his meaning, he has not expreſſed it.

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* This appeared to us a mere typographical error, and as ſuch, we intended to paſs it without notice, till we met (p. 422.) with an expreſſion exactly ſimilar. Such a repetition of the word *that*, is, in fact, a very prevalent inaccuracy, with careleſs or incompetent writers. *Rev.*

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By the help of the context, it is perhaps poſſible to diſcover, who are ſaid, in the following ſentence, to have been *infected*, and to have *perſiſted*, as well as the *meaſures* which were perſiſted in, and even *who* or *what* brought about the martyrdom; but to reduce the ſentence itſelf under any *rules of grammar*, if at all practicable, would require more room than we have to beſtow. Speaking of Charles the Firſt and his ſon James, Dr. Gardiner ſays,

"By adhering to the impreſſions, received in their early education, of the hereditary, indefeaſible, and divine right of kings, and *their* being ſtrongly *infected* with a paſſion for abſolute power, *perſiſted* in with ſtedfaſt and almoſt incredible obſtinacy, *brought* about the martyrdom of the one, and the baniſhment of the other from theſe kingdoms." P. 141, &c.

Our author occaſionally makes uſe of words which are either not known in England, or not authorized by any claſſical writer. Such are *compulſitor* (p. 209, v. 1,) for motive or inducement, *illiterateneſs* *, (p. 235); and *fractious* (Vol. II. p. 53.) for irritable. He ſpeaks likewiſe (p. 154) of *Seleuſian*, meaning, we ſuppoſe, *Eleuſinian*, myſteries; of the *hierarchical*, inſtead of *theocratical*, government of the Iſraelites (p. 441) and ſays (p. 273.) that the Dictator Gemillus was fined in fifteen hundred *aſſes* by the people! not finding, we ſuppoſe, in Ainſworth's Dictionary, a proper tranſlation of the Latin word *as*. But a more ſerious objection than any of theſe againſt his ſtyle may be urged.

Finding (Vol. I. p. 455.) a reference, in the margin, to Lord Kames's *ſketches of the hiſtory of man*, as authority for what is there ſaid of the conſequence of Colbert's prohibiting the exportation of corn from France, we naturally conſulted that ingenious work, which happened to be lying on our table. Upon doing ſo, we diſcovered, with no ſmall ſurpriſe, that Dr. Gardiner had, without acknowledgement, tranſcribed from the *Sketches* no fewer than three conſecutive pages of his *eſſay on the cauſes that promote or retard population*. Of this the reader may convince himſelf by comparing paragraphs 69 and 70 of that eſſay, with pages 407, 408, 409, and 410, of the 2d vol. of the 2d edition of the Sketches! The arrangement of ſome of the ſentences is, indeed, ſlightly changed, not always for the better, and ſome

* Upon conſulting Johnſon's Dictionary, we find that *illiterateneſs* was uſed once by Boyle; but we do not believe that it is to be found in any ſubſequent author.

words and phraſes are occaſionally inſerted; but the alterations are not greater than what are almoſt unavoidable in the tranſcribing of any thing by thoſe not accuſtomed to take *literal copies;* and it is not improbable that they have all been made by the author himſelf in the edition of the ſketches to which Dr. Gardiner is indebted. We believe that it would be eaſy to convict him of tranſcribing likewiſe from the hiſtorian Hume, paſſages of conſiderable length *, without a proper acknowledgment; but we are ſick of ſo ungracious a taſk, as the reviewing of theſe volumes has been, and hope that, in our critical capacity, we have done with them and with their author for ever.

ART. IV. *Poems and Plays.* By Mrs. Weſt; author of "*A Tale of the Times*," "*A Goſſip's Story*," &c. &c. *Vol. III and IV.* 12mo. 12s. Longman and Co. 1805.

EVERY opportunity of doing juſtice to merit, ſo conſpicuous as that of Mrs. Weſt, is truly welcome to us. We have before praiſed her Plays and Poems; ſhe now again claims attention by a third and fourth volume of ſimilar productions. Purity and propriety of language, conveying ſentiments always of the beſt tendency, are the general characteriſtics of this lady's writings; nor are her poetical compoſitions ever deficient in thoſe qualities which render poetry attractive.

The plays contained in theſe volumes are only two, and both tragedies. For the latter of them, which is formed on the Hiſtory of Edmund Ironſide, Mrs. W. thus apologizes in a note.

"This tragedy was a very juvenile compoſition. It was ſomewhat improved when printed in the year 1790; the author *now* lets it go, "with all its imperfections on its head," conſcious that at laſt ſhe could but make it a thing of "ſhreds and patches." Vol. IV. p. 3.

Notwithſtanding the modeſty of this apology, the tragedy of Edmund Ironſide will be conſidered as an undoubted proof of the genuine talent for poetry manifeſted by the author in early life. The firſt ſpeech preſents a picture of

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* The reader who thinks it worth his while, may compare pages 90, 91, 92, 93, &c. with the hiſtory of the houſe of Stuart, and with Hume's Appendix to the reign of James the Firſt.

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a retired caſtle, not indeed equal to that of Macbeth's, but touched with genius.

> " Here diſtant from the cruel rage of war,
> Securely placed in peaceful ſolitude,
> We know but little of the general ſorrow;
> Yon venerable grove of ſpreading oaks
> Kindly immures this antiquated caſtle
> From proud Ambition's eye. It ſeems to court
> Neglected worth and ruin'd majeſty
> To fly for ſhelter here."

The tragedies of Mrs. W. appear to us rather to prove poetical talent in the writing, than a particular deſignation of genius to the drama. The ſubject of the Minſtrel, which is in the third volume, is ſomewhat trite; the concealment of the true heir to a title, in the caſtle of the tyrant who uſurped it; nor, though the character of a minſtrel, aſſuming an appearance of inſanity may be new, is there any thing in the ſituations produced, which can diſtinguiſh this tragedy from the multitude. On the other, though the author's own ſentence is too harſh, we cannot find inclination to expatiate, unleſs it were to exemplify the merits of the language, which ſeems to be unneceſſary.

The poems contained in theſe two volumes are very miſcellaneous, and, in taking ſpecimens from them, we can only regret that we muſt produce ſo ſmall a number. There are few among them which do not deſerve the commendation ſuited to their claſs and ſtyle. The ſonnets in vol. III. which are 16 in number, have the unity and ſimplicity of thought which become that compoſition; and are confined to that conſtruction of rhymes which is conſidered as regular. The elegies in the fourth volume have the penſive ſtyle and equable flow of that ſpecies of poem. The odes have ſpirit and variety; the paſtoral ballads are good imitations of a ſtyle, not perhaps quite worth the imitation of ſuch a writer. The four characters of females, illuſtrated from plants, have more originality of deſign, and certainly not leſs felicity of execution, than many of the other poems. Of theſe, therefore, we ſhall lay the firſt before our readers.

" FORTITUDE.

" AURELIA.

> " Behold the venerable aloe meet
> The froſt of ages with perennial bloom;
> On its firm leaf a hundred annual ſuns
> Have pour'd from Leo's height the torrid lay.

As oft the painted offspring of the spring
Have open'd their frail bloſſoms and expir'd.
Diſdaining tranſient praiſe, ſhe ſlow unfolds
Her ſnowy flowers, by centuries matur'd,
To charm with fragrance children yet unborn,
And mock the periſhable race of man.
" Thou, my eſteem'd Aurelia, too canſt boaſt
An excellence by added years improv'd.
Let beauty, like the fluttering butterfly,
Enjoy a ſummer's glory. Thou canſt pleaſe
Ev'n in the autumn of declining life;
Nor is the dreaded winter of old age
Deſtructive to the produce of thy ſoul:
Still ſhall experience teach, good humour charm,
Judgment convince, and poliſh'd ſenſe improve.
Nor theſe thy only praiſes. Thou haſt met
Thoſe ſharpeſt daggers of adverſity,
That pierce with thrilling ſenſe the nerves of pain;
Thy frame with weak decrepitude oppreſt
Beyond the common lot, and from thy arms
Thy boſom's treaſures prematurely ſnatch'd,
And borne in life's full vigour to the tomb:
Yet thy calm fortitude ſuſtain'd the ſtorm,
Like the firm oak beſet around with winds,
Oppreſt but not o'erthrown. To thy abode
The gay, the happy, and the young, repair;
Aſſur'd to hear no querulous complaints
At wayward fortune and degenerate times;
Aſſur'd to ſee thy ſprightly ſallies wake
The unembitter'd laugh, to humour dear.
Pleas'd they arraign the theme, which paints old age
Auſtere and uncomplying. Pleas'd they find
Superior minds, diſdaining narrow views,
Aſſert the native dignity of man.
Pilgrims on earth, and journeying on to heav'n,
The ſeat of true felicity and peace,
They never ſeek the beauteous exiles here,
Nor blame a want by Providence deſign'd." P. 238.

" Fluttering butterfly" has a bad ſound: and nine lines after we ought to read,

" That pierce the nerves with thrilling ſenſe of pain,"

" Nerves of pain" being bad: the reſt is admirable.

In the light and playful ſtyle of compoſition Mrs. W. has ſeldom indulged; but the following is ſo complete a proof of her ability to give grace and elegance to ſuch ſports of fancy, that we cannot refrain from giving it entire.

" T

" TO MISS C——E,

WITH THE ADVENTURES OF THE SIX PRINCESSES OF BABYLON.

" A king, dear Matilda, in Babylon reign'd :
'Tis a fabulous legend I quote—
Six daughters he had whom a fairy maintain'd ;
Then fairies were people of note,

" Of droll Robin Goodfellow often you've heard,
Benigna was one of his ſort ;
But wiſdom and virtue by her were conferr'd—
Little Robin lov'd junkets and ſport.

" Theſe 'foreſaid young ladies, obſerve they'd no brothers,
Were handſome as——ſtop, I've forgot ;
I could mention their likeneſs if writing to others ;
To you, I believe, I'd beſt not.

" Now the fairy, regardleſs of beauty and birth,
Bade them only in virtue ſeek fame ;
For rank ſhe affirm'd was ennobled by worth,
And I know your mamma ſays the ſame.

" In an elegant grotto, ſequeſter'd and cool,
She reſided her pupils to teach ;
But when they were old enough all to quit ſchool,
She allotted a journey to each.

" Miranda was clever—I doubt ſhe was idle ;
So the fairy, that fault to reſtrain,
For diſcipline bad inclinations will bridle,
Deſir'd her a diſtaff to gain,

" What ? a princeſs to ſpin ? I aſſure you I'm grave,
This diſtaff had powers would ſurprize you ;
It was Induſtry call'd, health and riches it gave,
And to gain it I ſtrongly adviſe you.

" The lady Floriſſa poſſeſs'd a good heart,
But her temper her virtues obſcur'd ;
She would often be ſullen, or anſwer ſo tart
That her manners could ſcarce be endur'd.

" Now her excellent governeſs knew of a river
Which lay in a country far famed,
One draught of which courteous demeanour would give her,—
Good Humour the river was named.

" So the fairy beſtow'd a gold bottle upon her,
And told her what courſe to purſue ;
But when ſhe return'd, I declare on my honour,
I ſhould hardly have known her from you.

" Clementina, in all the warm ardour of youth,
From the grotto exulting tripp'd forth;
Her charge was to fetch, from the genius of truth,
A ſpear of unparalleled worth.

" Poor damſel! full often ſhe met with miſchance,
By the magic of falſehood deceiv'd;
But firm reſolution procur'd her the lance,
The ſame you from Nature receiv'd.

" By Bonetta the mantle of meekneſs was worn,
Its whiteneſs the ſnow might expreſs;
It was bright as the luſtre that waits on the morn,—
Don't you long for this elegant dreſs?

" Allow me to mention one property more:
All who ſaw theſe fair dames did declare,
Though Bonetta was rather hard-featur'd before,
She now ſeem'd tranſcendently fair.

" Of narrow-ſoul'd Avarice doubtleſs you've heard,
It is ſelfiſh, and odious, and mean;
Its contraſt, Profuſion, is raſh and abſurd,
But there lies a ſweet virtue between.

" To prove it, when free from fictitious pretence,
A wonderful magnet was wrought;
This taliſman, ſacred to judgment and ſenſe,
By lovely Orinda was ſought.

" Would you know her adventures at large, pray purſue her,
She gives a delightful narration;
It was found by a gallant young knight, and brought to her
On a ſhield which he call'd Moderation.

" Thus five of theſe ladies their wiſhes achiev'd,
At laſt your young name-ſake was ſent;
She too from Benigna a mandate receiv'd,
'Twas to fetch the white wand of Content.

" Diſappointment, Ingratitude, Envy, and Grief,
Did many a peril deviſe;
But a cherub nam'd Innocence brought her relief,
And with cheerfulneſs gave her the prize.

" And now to Benigna the travellers came,
And ſtated their toils for renown;
She gave them, I know you will wiſh for the ſame,
Bright Virtue's unperiſhing crown.

" Now was I a fairy, I vow I would ſend
To Matilda this crown by ſome elf;
But as I am not, I'll entreat my young friend
To try to acquire it herſelf.

" Th

" The diſtaff, the mantle, the ſpear, and the wand,
The magnet, and river, ſo rare,
Your mamma, my dear girl, has them all at command,
And can tell you at once where they are.

" For the prize which Benigna procur'd by her art
You need not to fairies appeal;
For the moment theſe qualities glow in your heart,
Your brow the bright cincture will feel.

" To ſpeed your exertions, I'll tell you a truth
Diſclos'd by Experience the ſage;
Without them you'll ne'er know the pleaſures of youth,
Nor the rational comforts of age." Vol. IV. p. 277.

Beſides thoſe which we have enumerated, there are ſcarcely any ſtyles of poetry not introduced by Mrs. W. into theſe two volumes, and none in which ſhe has failed of ſucceſs. We cannot therefore heſitate to give them the recommendation which her diligence, and ingenuity, her piety and entire rectitude of mind, ſo very amply deſerve.

ART. V. *The Speech of the Hon. J. Randolph, Repreſentative for the State of Virginia, in the General Congreſs of America; on a Motion for the Non-Importation of Britiſh Merchandize, pending the preſent Diſputes between Great Britain and America. With an Introduction*, by the Author of " War in Diſguiſe." 8vo. 76 pp. 2s. 6d. London; re-printed for Butterworth and Hatchard. 1806.

THE able and truly patriotic author of " War in Diſguiſe" has, in this publication, again exerted his talents and diſplayed his public ſpirit. To thoſe talents and that ſpirit we endeavoured to do juſtice in our account of his former work*. In the preface to the publication now before us, he has ſtated the motives which induced him to cauſe the ſpeech of Mr. Randolph, in the American congreſs, to be re-printed in this country, and to prefix to it ſome haſty but important remarks.

A rumour, it ſeems, had gone abroad that his Majeſty's miniſters were on the point of giving way to the claims of America, and renouncing for ever the maritime rights in diſpute. When he was taking up his pen to endeavour to arreſt ſuch a deciſion, a Mail from America put into his poſſeſſion the important ſpeech of Mr. Randolph; which appeared to him a deſirable ſubſtitute for the arguments

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* See Brit. Crit. Vol. XXVII, p. 29.

which he was about to compoſe. He deems that, after peruſing this ſpeech, no man can entertain the idle apprehenſion that a rupture with America would be the conſequence of any delay in adjuſting our diſpute with that country; and that, even in a caſe of ſtrong and acknowledged provocation, it cannot be apprehended that congreſs would not admit of a deliberate and even tedious diſcuſſion.

"It is not, however, ſolely, or chiefly in regard to the queſtion I have now in view, or the ſafety of further diſcuſſion, that the ſpeech of Mr. Randolph is important.

"I invoke the declarations of this American leader, made in the hearing of Congreſs, to atteſt, that the ſtrictures on the colonial traders of that country, contained in my former publication, were in no degree unfounded.—I appeal to his ſentiments on the true intereſts of his fellow-citizens at large, that they are on the ſame ſide of this controverſy with our own.—I rely on his opinion, and ſtill more on his irrefragable arguments, in proof that a war between that country and this, would be but in a ſlight degree noxious to the commerce of Great Britain; while its conſequences would be ruinous to America, and ſuch as her citizens would not even for a brief period, be brought patiently to endure.

"In a word, I quote this reſpectable authority, not only as a caution againſt precipitated determination, but to ſhew that timid and ruinous conceſſion may be ſafely and finally avoided.

"But what makes this very intelligent ſpeech more encouraging to the friends of peace and juſtice, as well as highly deſerving profound attention in both countries, is the correctneſs of its views as to the power and policy of France. I rejoice for the ſake of America and of Europe, that there are Stateſmen in the new world, capable of ſo clearly diſcerning, and ſo eloquently expoſing, its dangers from French ambition, and its intereſt in the navy of England." P. vi.

Having further purſued this topic, he adverts to the new foundation of right which ariſes from the recent conduct of the enemy.

"What!" he exclaims, "is Bonaparte to exclude Britiſh ſugar and coffee from the continent, and is America to enable him to do ſo, by ſupplying it with French and Spaniſh ſugar and coffee in their ſtead? Are neutral markets even, to be ſhut by violence againſt our planters, that our enemies may eſtabliſh there a monopoly againſt them? Are the merchants of neutral ſtates to be laid under an interdict as to the carriage of Britiſh manufactures to friendly ports, and, ſubmitting to that interdict, can

can they aſſert againſt us a right to carry the manufactures of our enemies to the colonies of France and Spain?" P. ix.

This important conſideration is further enforced with great ability and energy, the author contending (we think unanſwerably) that "neutral nations ought not actively to aſſiſt in giving effect to a ſyſtem, which is planted, ſuſtained, and expanded by theſe invaſions of neutral rights." This part of the ſubject is placed by the Editor in a very ſtriking view; and it ſeems well to deſerve the attention of all enlightened and patriotic ſtateſmen, both in America and this country. To the former he ſuggeſts conſiderations of the higheſt importance, ariſing from the increaſed power and probable views of Bonaparte. The latter he profeſſes to addreſs in an animated apoſtrophe to Mr. Fox, exhorting him not haſtily to concede to the claims of America, but to ſend a miniſter to that country, who may treat deliberately and diſpaſſionately on the points in diſpute. A poſtſcript is added, chiefly to vindicate the bill for prohibiting the foreign ſlave trade to his Majeſty's ſubjects; on which meaſure the author's opinions appear to us to be perfectly juſt.

It is time we ſhould now advert to the ſpeech of Mr. Randolph; in which that gentleman conſiders, 1ſt. The ability of America to contend with Great Britain for the queſtion in diſpute; 2dly. The policy of ſuch a conteſt; and 3dly, In caſe both theſe ſhall be ſettled affirmatively, the manner in which his country can, with the greateſt effect, re-act upon and annoy its adverſary.

On the firſt point he clearly ſhows how unable the navy of his country would be found to contend with us on the ocean, and how little they could gain by invading the American provinces belonging to Great Britain. He earneſtly aſks,

"What is the queſtion in diſpute? The carrying trade? What part of it? The fair, the honeſt, and the uſeful trade that is engaged in carrying our productions to foreign markets, and bringing back their productions in exchange? No, ſir; it is that carrying trade which covers enemy's property, and carries the coffee, the ſugar, and other Weſt India products, to the mother country. It is not," he adds, "for the honeſt carrying trade of America, but for this muſhroom, this fungus of war, for a trade which, as ſoon as the nations of Europe are at peace, will no longer exiſt; it is for this that the ſpirit of avaricious traffic would plunge us into war." P. 4.

Adverting to the ſecond point, he inquires, "How far it is politic in the United States to throw their weight into the ſcale

of

of France at this moment, from whatever motive, to aid the views of her gigantic ambition—to make her miſtreſs of the ſea and land—to jeopardize the liberties of mankind." He warns his countrymen, that they "may help to cruſh Great Britain—they may aſſiſt in breaking down her naval dominion, but they cannot ſucceed to it. The iron ſceptre of the ocean will paſs into his hands who wears the iron crown of the land. They may then expect a new code of maritime law. Where," he aſks, "will they look for redreſs?" P. 7.

He alſo reminds them that their government was not framed for offenſive war, but for the common defence, and the general welfare; which are inconſiſtent with ſuch a war. That ſpecies of warfare would, he thinks, raze the conſtitution of America to the very foundation.

In this part of the ſpeech are many expreſſions (which the editor has printed in Italics) ſhowing the opinion of the ſpeaker on the chief point in diſpute, the colonial carrying trade, to be unfavourable to the claims of America; and this opinion receives weight from the circumſtance that Mr. R. appears, in other reſpects, by no means a partizan of Great Britain; for he admits that he wiſhed ſucceſs to the French arms in 1793, and was adverſe to a war with that nation in 1798, notwithſtanding her inſolent and injurious conduct towards his country. Every motive which (in his opinion) rendered a war with France, at that period, inexpedient, is now, he deems, applicable as a diſſuaſive to any conduct hoſtile towards Great Britain.

Much is alſo ſaid to ſhow how inefficient a naval war would be on the part of America, what damage ſhe would herſelf receive, and how little ſhe could do to injure our proſperity. But for theſe, and other important remarks, we muſt refer to the ſpeech itſelf; which, though occaſionally deſultory in its manner, ſomewhat tinctured with American prejudices, and, in a few paſſages, deformed by inconſiſtent metaphors, is undoubtedly the production of a vigorous and enlightened mind, and affords important information both reſpecting the politics of that country, and the important diſcuſſions pending between America and Great Britain.

ART. VI. *Notes on the Weſt Indies: Written during the Expedition under the Command of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby: including Obſervations on the Iſland of Barbadoes, and the Settlements captured by the Britiſh Troops, upon the*

the Coaſt of Guiana; likewiſe Remarks relating to the Creoles and Slaves of the Weſtern Colonies, and the Indians of South America: with occaſional Hints, regarding the Seaſoning, or Yellow Fever of Hot Climates. By George Pinckard, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Deputy Inſpector-General of Hoſpitals to his Majeſty's Forces, and Phyſician to the Bloomſbury Diſpenſary. In Three Volumes. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Longman, &c. 1806.

IF the author had compreſſed this performance, it might have been recommended as a very important and uſeful work on that moſt intricate and perplexing ſubject, the Yellow Fever. But the three volumes are filled with a great deal of frivolous and deſultory matter, not altogether indeed without entertainment, but of that unſubſtantial kind to which no permanent reputation can be annexed. The greater part of the firſt volume is occupied with the deſcription of the writer's various perplexities and diſappointments in his progreſs towards the end and object of his voyage, intereſting to himſelf, no doubt, but of little concern to the reader. On his arrival at Barbadoes his work aſſumes a different and more intereſting aſpect, and has certainly communicated to us much information and amuſement. This is ſtill in a high degree increaſed when we accompany him to the Colonies of Guiana, concerning which our knowledge is almoſt altogether limited to what we learn from Stedman. As, however, the ſubject of the Yellow Fever is that which will make theſe volumes more particularly the objects of curioſity, we ſhall tranſcribe Dr. Pinckard's repreſentation of his own caſe; which, as it is written with great ſpirit, entitles him alſo, in our opinion, to the praiſe of extraordinary ſelf-command and perſonal fortitude.

"I proceed to lay before you the hiſtory of my caſe, while all the circumſtances of it are freſh in my recollection, although in truth, I feel them too deeply engraven upon the tablet of my memory ever to be defaced. In peruſing them, you will diſcover that the invaſion of the diſeaſe was not leſs inſidious, than its progreſs has been dangerous. On Saturday the 17th inſt. excepting only the time occupied in my morning and evening viſits at the hoſpital, I ſat the whole of the day in my room, buſily employed in writing. In the evening I felt an aching ſenſation in the middle of my thighs, which I attributed to ſitting ſo many hours upon a rough wooden chair. At tea time I joined the gentlemen of the hoſpital-meſs, and afterwards invited the ſurgeon to accompany me in a promenade, in the idea of walking away the uneaſy weight which I felt in my limbs; but

but the exerciſe failing of ſucceſs, I bathed and went early to bed, unſuſpecting the enemy, who lurked in my veins, and nothing doubting but ſleep would prove an effectual remedy. But I was again diſappointed, for inſtead of the uneaſy feelings being removed, a ſevere head-ach and pain of the eyes, with great thirſt and dryneſs of mouth ſupervened, and I paſſed a diſturbed and reſtleſs night. Awakened ſuſpicion now taught me that I was attacked by an enemy much more formidable than the ſuppoſed wooden ſtool; I therefore took ſome medicine, and remained in bed until noon: yet from having ſeveral times experienced ſimilar ſymptoms, and nearly equal in degree, whilſt I was on duty at Mahaica, I was willing to believe that it might be only a falſe alarm. The medicine produced ſome relief. I ſat up during the afternoon, and in the evening made my viſit, as uſual, to the hoſpital; but feelings of languor and general indiſpoſition were hovering about me, and I returned to my pillow at an early hour, again hoping that the ſoothing deity of repoſe would bring me a cure; but a ſleepleſs and moſt wretched night unveiled the deluſion. All the ſymptoms of diſeaſe were highly aggravated, and every ſenſation aſſured me that I had now to oppoſe, in my own perſon, the inſatiate foe, whoſe ravages upon others I had ſo frequently deplored. No time was to be loſt, and happily I was not diſmayed, but confiding in our reſources, I reſolved to ſtand the aſſault, in firm and decided combat; and to a perſevering reſiſtance, I feel that I am indebted for the bleſſing of again addreſſing you. All the powers of my body ſeemed to have deſerted me, but the faculties of my mind were unimpaired, and I may ſay that this has been the only period of my life, when I have ſo conquered my diſlike to nauſeous doſes as for my ſtomach and my palate to receive them, not only without reluctance, but even as delicious cordials.

"All the violence of diſeaſe now ruſhed in upon me, hurrying on towards rapid deſtruction. The light was intolerable, and the pulſations of the head and eyes were moſt excruciating—conveying a ſenſation as if three or four hooks were faſtened into the globe of each eye, and ſome perſon, ſtanding behind me, was dragging them forcibly from their orbits back into the head, the cerebrum being, at the ſame time, detached from its membranes, and leaping about violently within the cranium. A wearying pain occupied my back and limbs, and in particular the calves of my legs, feeling as if dogs were gnawing down to the bones, while a tormenting reſtleſſneſs poſſeſſed my whole frame, and totally prevented the ſlighteſt approach to eaſe or quiet. The ſkin was burning, and conveyed a pungent ſenſation when touched: the pulſe was quickened but not very full: the tongue was white and parched, with exceſſive thirſt, and conſtant dryneſs of the mouth, lips, and teeth. I know not from which I ſuffered moſt, the excruciating pain, the inſatiable thirſt, or the unappeaſable reſtleſſneſs; for all were equally inſupportable, and either

either of them might have ſufficed to exhauſt the ſtrongeſt frame. Combining their tortures, they created a degree of irritation amounting almoſt to phrenſy; and which, but for the means uſed to alleviate it, muſt have deſtroyed me in a few hours. No place nor poſition afforded a moment's reſt. I rolled about the bed—turned every inſtant from ſide to ſide—placed my head high—laid it low—threw my limbs from under the ſheet, hung them over the ſide of the bed—tumbled off the clothes, and moved about inceſſantly to find a reſting place; but all in vain—no eaſe was to be found, not even a momentary reſpite was granted from this exceſſive torment. It was under theſe ſymptoms that I requeſted the ſurgeon to take twelve or fourteen ounces of blood from my arm, and to give me a ſtrong doſe of calomel. This was on Monday morning the 19th inſt. the attack having commenced on the evening of Saturday the 17th. The pain of the head and eyes was conſiderably relieved by the bleeding,—the reſtleſſneſs was alſo in a ſlight degree diminiſhed—but the thirſt, with heat and dryneſs of ſkin, ſtill continued. I drank copiouſly of mild diluents, and the calomel acted freely as an evacuant; but ſtill I had no reſt, and paſſed a third night in extreme ſuffering, and without ſleep. On the 20th the pain was leſs excruciating, and the light leſs intolerable; but the other ſymptoms of fever remained, together with an increaſed degree of languor and debility: I therefore avoided further evacuations, and took a ſaline medicine with camphire. The night was again moſt painfully reſtleſs, ſleep was wholly denied me, and I felt myſelf ſinking into extreme exhauſtion.

"In the morning of the 21ſt I was free from the high action of fever, the heat and pain had ſubſided, the pulſe was leſs quick, and I was in a copious perſpiration: but the whiteneſs of tongue remained, with a moſt haraſſing and unquenchable thirſt; and in proportion as the more violent ſymptoms abated, others, even more diſtreſſing if poſſible, ſupervened. My ſtrength and voice were gone; an indeſcribable uneaſineſs affected my whole body: I was attacked with an exhauſting diarrhœa; felt a moſt annihilating ſenſation at the ſcrobiculus cordis; and ſunk into a degree of languor and proſtration, not to be conceived.

"I paſſed the day and night under the moſt weariſome and diſtreſſing ſenſations, and with my bodily powers ſo rapidly declining, that I felt more and more enfeebled every hour. On the 22d ſcarcely a hope remained of my recovery. Every energy of the ſyſtem ſeemed to be ſubdued, and the languor and proſtration of ſtrength had reached their extremeſt degree.

"I now felt that my life only hung by a ſlender filament, and was conſcious that each half-hour might be my laſt. I was ſo reduced as to be no longer able to ſupport myſelf upon my ſide in bed; but lay ſupine and proſtrate, with my flaccid limbs ſtretched in full extenſion, and which, if they were liſted from their place, fell lifeleſs upon the ſame ſpot. A weakening diarrhœa

hœa continued, and a ſtill more debilitating vomiting was ſuperadded. Upon the ſlighteſt motion I fell into ſyncope, and was ſo utterly exhauſted as to faint if my head was raiſed from the pillow. My fauces were parched and dry, and I had the thirſt of Tantalus, together with a languid and ſinking ſenſation at the epigaſtrium, and a moſt diſtreſsful feeling of reſtleſſneſs and horror over my whole frame. Every ſymptom beſpake the utmoſt debility and loſs of ſtrength, and it ſeemed to require only a ſigh to ſever the thread of life.

"Thus ſituated, I contemplated the probable event, and having calmly reconciled the thought of dying, I endeavoured, in broken whiſper, to utter a few words to the ſurgeon, for him to commit to paper, as my will; to which, with his guidance, a feeble and trembling hand traced my ſignature, but in characters which I now find to be ſcarcely legible. This ceremony was executed with the greateſt compoſure of mind, for I was never more collected, nor more tranquil. Death ſeemed to look me full in the face at the time, but I received his commands to leave the world without a diſturbed emotion. In ſoft and tender regret, indeed, I lamented that I could not ſee my friends in England; nor caſt a laſt look of grateful affection upon my beloved mother, before I departed; but theſe privations, deeply ſorrowful as they were, alſo yielded to what ſeemed the inflexible decree of fate; and, in tranquil reſignation, I breathed a dying bleſſing to you all. Still, however reconciled to my fate, I felt that I ought not to reject the means of relief which my profeſſion offered, whilſt even a poſſibility remained of being ſaved, I therefore made myſelf underſtood by Mr. Blackader, and expreſſed a wiſh to have large quantities of bark and opium, with wine, and the cold bath. Colonel Hiſlop, the commanding officer, actuated by the moſt amiable feelings, very kindly expreſſed a wiſh that I ſhould be viſited by ſome of the medical gentlemen of the country. This was a propoſal to which I could form no poſſible objection; although my own ſenſations had dictated the remedies I meant to employ. Two of the moſt eminent practitioners of the colony were accordingly requeſted to ſee me, and it were ungrateful not to expreſs the acknowledgments I owe them for their friendly attention and advice. Happily their opinions very much accorded with my own, reſpecting the means to be uſed in the ſtage of the diſeaſe under which they ſaw me; and they approved of every part of my preſcription, the cold bath only excepted. I was wholly incapable of converſing with them, but their remarks to Mr. Blackader did not eſcape my ear, and not finding them ſufficiently ſatisfactory to carry conviction to my mind, reſpecting the impropriety of the bathing, their objections were overruled, and I reſolved not to forego, what my own concluſions, as well as my feelings, had repreſented as a ſovereign remedy.

"The

" The fierce ardour of fever, the painful throbbing of the head and eyes, and the pungent dryneſs of ſkin, were very much diminiſhed; and the pulſe, though enfeebled, was not much quicker than in health; the preſcribed remedies were, therefore, uſed with great freedom. Happily the opium quickly arreſted the reaching, and alſo the diarrhœa, which allowed the bark and wine and bathing to be employed with leſs reſerve; and I perſevered with ſuch effect, that in the courſe of only a few hours, I had no leſs than *ſix ounces* of the powder of bark (ſwallowed and otherwiſe adminiſtered) and a bottle of ſound old hock remaining in my ſtomach and bowels.

" Of the wine and bathing I know not in what terms to ſpeak, for language has no power to expreſs the delightful ſenſations which theſe moſt grateful remedies conveyed to my exhauſted frame. I was more refreſhed by them, more revived, and more relieved, than words can poſſibly deſcribe. To the bark and opium I was perhaps quite as much indebted, but their effects were leſs immediate, and leſs ſenſible. For many years Bacchus and I had been ſtrangers. Now I was to take wine as a medical potion; and in order to rank it high in this character, the commiſſary had kindly ſent me ſome very choice old hock, which, in great truth, was both food and medicine. It was nectar and ambroſia—nay more, it was life and health to me! The peculiar and exquiſite ſenſations I experienced, when the firſt glaſs of it wetted my parched lips, and cooled my burning ſtomach, will be remembered to my lateſt hour. They were heavenly! The nectareous drinks of the gods—unleſs the gods could drink them in " yellow" fever—were never ſo delicious!

" The bathing was ſcarcely inferior to the wine, for at a moment when ineffable languor was rapidly ſinking my weakened body to the grave, I was lifted out of my bed, into an empty bathing tub, and calabaſhes of cold ſea water were daſhed upon my naked perſon, with an effect which exceeds all deſcription. Not only were the ſenſations of the moment inconceivably refreſhing and delightful, but the more durable and important benefits were equally ſtriking. Previous to bathing I fainted, only on my head being lifted up from the pillow; but after being taken out of the bathing tub, I was able, with due ſupport, to ſit up for nearly ten minutes, while three perſons, with rough cloths, rubbed me dry.

" Although I was not delirious, I perceived a peculiar ſenſe of confuſion or horror about me at various times during this day, and lapſed occaſionally into a ſort of ſtupor, approaching to coma, but it did not proceed to ſuch a degree as to deprive me of conſciouſneſs; the powers of memory and volition were ſtill at my command; and, when I was rouſed, it was remarked that my mental faculties were quite collected and unimpaired: and, as a proof that I was not inſenſible to what paſſed in the room, I may

may tell you that I felt, with full force, all the probability of the remark, and was too well aware how ſtrongly appearances might juſtify it, when I heard ſome of the officers exclaim, as they turned away, after ſilently looking at me through my muſquito curtain, "*Ah poor Doctor! we ſhall never ſee him again!*"

"This had been my worſt day—the feelings of the night I cannot attempt to deſcribe. All was horror, horror, reſtleſs deadly horror! The ſickened mind became unſetttled as its troubled manſion, and, like the body, was only ſenſible to wretchedneſs and horror!

"The dawn of the next day ſeemed like an introduction to a new exiſtence. The indeſcribable and diſtreſſing ſenſations, which had ſo cruelly afflicted me, were in ſome degree diminiſhed, and the violence of the other ſymptoms ſlightly moderated:—an important change indeed! But, however happy, it was ſuch as no man need be anxious to experience. Circumſtanced as I then was, to me it had all the ſemblance of a change from death to life: but with ſuch extreme miſery and horror was it accompanied, that could theſe have continued many hours longer, life would have been bought at too dear a purchaſe, to have it regained at ſuch a price. The mind was crowded with confuſed and incoherent ideas, painting the world as new, and altogether different from that I had ſo lately left; indeed ſo diſtorted and unnatural did every thing ſeem around me, that I felt a kind of heſitation whether to accept of my return to life, or proceed onward to the grave, which I ſaw wide open before me. This was the ſixth day. The morning was dark and gloomy, and highly calculated to favour the ſombre impreſſions of my mind. It rained and blew; fierce lightning tore the heavens, and loud thunder, burſting from the clouds, ruptured the elements into unifon with the confuſion and diſorder with which my feelings were pervaded. All nature ſeemed to partake of the unaccountable change, and to adminiſter to the horrors which beſet me. The whole order of things was inverted, and, for a time, I could not diveſt myſelf of the idea that the heavens were agitated with the convulſive throes of bringing forth a new world. One whole day, and a ſad long night were thus dragged out in all the tumult and diſtreſs of regaining an exiſtence, which only a day or two before, I had given up almoſt without a ſigh.

"After I had eſcaped from theſe diſtracting incoherences, I perceived the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe gradually declining, and, by perſiſting in the uſe of my remedies, I am become better reconciled to the world, and again recogniſed it as the ſame which I had ſo quietly reſigned. I continued to drink moſt liberally of old hock, and took the bark in immoderate quantity, the extent and frequency of the doſe being limited only by the power of the ſtomach and bowels to retain it. The bathing was alſo repeated with inexpreſſible comfort to my languid and trembling frame.

I alſo

I alſo took copious draughts of bottled porter, which I found to be an exceedingly grateful and refreſhing drink, as well as one of my moſt effectual remedies.

"The thirſt, and dryneſs of the mouth, lips, and teeth, continued to annoy me until the eighth day. Great languor and proſtration of ſtrength were ſtill preſent on the ninth; as were likewiſe, at intervals, the diſtreſsful ſenſations of horror and wretchedneſs. On the tenth, the return of ſtrength was perceptible, although I had much dizzineſs of head, and faintneſs, and was afflicted with a troubleſome deafneſs, which I am ſorry to add is ſtill the companion of my convaleſcence. Since the tenth day my recovery has been very rapid. The debility is not ſo great as might have been expected, and my appetite is ſtrong and craving. Dainties in eating are not to be had, and fortunately I do not require them; for no turtle feaſt was ever enjoyed with greater reliſh than I now take, at noon, my plain Engliſh fare, of a cruſt of bread, with a morſel of cheeſe, and a deep draught of bottled porter.

"Many apologies are due for troubling you with this tedious detail of *ſelf*; for ſadly tedious I fear you will find it, notwithſtanding my having confined my pen, as much as poſſible, to a bare narration of the feelings I experienced, and the perils I have had to encounter, and concerning which I have fondly imagined that friendſhip would lead you to experience a lively intereſt. I ſhould tell you that throughout the whole period of the diſeaſe I have not had any mark of that yellowneſs from which this fever has been erroneouſly named." Vol. III. p. 135.

It is by no means our intention, by any remark made above, to detract from Dr. Pinckard's merit as a writer, or from his profeſſional character, in the reſpectable and intereſting ſituation which he held. It was our deſire and hope to find in his performance greater light thrown on the ſubject of a moſt perplexing and formidable malady, and what would have entitled him to a far higher rank in the claſs of authors. Books of mere entertainment paſs away, and the remembrance of them is ſoon loſt, in the numerous ſucceſſion of performances of the ſame deſcription. Whereas thoſe works, which may be conſulted and referred to for inſtruction, which place abſtruſe ſubjects in a new point of view, communicate the ſucceſs of various experiments, the reſult of grave and ſerious obſervations on ſo deſtructive a peſt as the Yellow Fever, entitle a writer to the praiſe of the whole human race, and ſecure his reputation on a durable baſe. Dr. Pinckard's volumes are of a mixed kind, but we doubt not of their experiencing on the whole a very favourable reception.

ART. VII. *The Diſſertations of Maximus Tyrius. Tranſlated from the Greek. By Thomas Taylor.* 2 Vols. Cr. 8vo. Evans, Pall Mall, for the Tranſlator. 1804.

HAVING begun with Mr. Taylor, and ſeen ſomething of his *extraordinary* merits, we cannot immediately diſmiſs his works.

The title of this extraordinary man to learning and talents was ſo fully examined by us laſt month, in our account of his Plato, that we might, perhaps, content ourſelves with ſaying, that his preſent publication is a counterpart of the former: that the ſame want of ſkill in the language which he prides himſelf on underſtanding, the ſame barbarous and uncouth phraſeology, the ſame vanity and ſelf-conceit, are conſpicuous in all its parts. But, as a more complete ſecurity to the public againſt his attempts to inculcate pernicious opinions, we undertake the unwelcome and irkſome taſk of entering more fully into the character of the preſent work. In doing this, we ſhall endeavour to make ſuch extracts as will contribute to give the reader an accurate opinion of the ſtyle in which this tranſlation is drawn up; and we ſhall, in the ſecond place, produce a few among the many blunders with which it abounds.

But before we advert to Mr. Taylor's publication, it may be permitted us to ſay ſomething of the original. The age in which the author lived is not aſcertained. Scaliger, Heinſius, and others, have ſuppoſed that he flouriſhed under M. Antoninus, and that he was concerned in the education of that prince; others, that he was the preceptor of Julian; neither of theſe opinions, however, reſt on foundations that are ſatisfactory. All we can pronounce with certainty reſpecting him is, that he was a Platonic philoſopher; and, from the general features of his diſſertations, there ſeems reaſon to think with Markland, that he was one of thoſe who ſpent a great part of their time in travelling from one country to another. One of thoſe, whoſe cuſtom it was, on arriving at any place diſtinguiſhed by the reſidence of literary men, to name a day for the diſplay of their ingenuity and acquirements. The declamatory ſtyle of Maximus, certainly favours this ſuppoſition, and it receives ſome ſupport alſo from the circumſtance of his generally devoting two diſſertations to each ſubject, one directly on the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion to the other. Many critics of eminence have beſtowed high encomiums on his writings. With the utmoſt reſpect for their abilities, we cannot, in this reſpect, agree

agree with them. The arguments which his diſſertations contain, appear to us leſs ſound than dazzling; and his thoughts are, we think, frequently far fetched, not to ſay puerile. But to return to his tranſlator. In order to give ſuch a view of Mr. T.'s labour as may at once enable every man to judge for himſelf, and may free us from the neceſſity of any further quotations, we ſhall make a copious extract from the diſſertation on philoſophic diſcourſe, which ſtands as the 12th in the preſent tranſlation, and as the 28th in the edition of Davies and Markland. We have made choice of this, from an opinion that it is, in itſelf, inferior to none which Maximus has written.

"Theſe imitations, however, are not only adulterated and unpleaſant to the view, but are not altogether fit to be heard by feaſted ſouls. Hence neither do I praiſe the Æneän * ſpectacles, by which the Æneans in Pontus are delighted, where ſome are actors and others ſpectators. Two men imitate a battle, while another at the ſame time plays on the pipe: one of theſe is a huſbandman and ploughs, another is a robber and has arms. The huſbandman alſo has arms near him, and when the robber approaches, laying aſide his plough, he runs to his arms. They cloſe and fight, ſtriking each other on the face, and imitating wounds and falling on the ground,—ſpectacles by no means convivial. I prefer to theſe the ancient Perſian law, through which the Perſians acquired freedom. Conſultations were adopted by the Perſians at their banquets in the ſame manner as by the Athenians in their Attic aſſemblies. The law alſo puniſhed intoxication, exciting their virtues at entertainments juſt as oil excites fire; irrigating the ſoul with ſuch ſymmetry, that its ambition might neither be perfectly extinguiſhed, nor enkindled beyond what is fit. But here our ſober orators, as they are under no reſtraint from the law with reſpect to freedom of ſpeech, dance in aſſemblies in a manner more intemperate than all intoxication. Let us, however, now diſmiſs the Perſians and Athenians, and return to our ſubject.

"Worthy ſouls, therefore, are to be feaſted with diſcourſes, but not with ſuch as are forenſic. With what others then? Shall we ſay with thoſe which recal the ſoul to former times, and which afford them the ſpectacle of ancient tranſactions. For hiſtory is alluring, and it is delightful to be able without wearineſs to wander about every where, to ſurvey all countries, to be preſent with ſecurity in all battles, to contract the immenſe extent of ages into a ſhort compaſs, and to learn an infinite multitude of

* See Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. ver. 277. Ælian, Var. Hiſt. iii. 1. and Xenoph. de Expedit. Cyri, lib. vi. cap. i. 4.

tranſactions in a little time, ſuch as thoſe of the Aſſyrians, Egyptians, Perſians, Medes, and Grecians. Now being preſent with thoſe that war upon land, at another time with naval battles in the ſea, and again at another with counſellors in conventions; joining with Themiſtocles in naval engagements, ranked in battle with Leonidas, paſſing over the ſea with Ageſilaus, and ſaved with Xenophon; loving with Panthea*, hunting with Cyrus, and exerciſing royal authority with Cyaxares. If, indeed, Ulyſſes was a wiſe man becauſe he poſſeſſed great verſatility of manners, and,

> " Wand'ring from clime to clime, obſervant ſtray'd,
> Their cuſtoms noted, and their ſtates ſurvey'd:
> On ſtormy ſeas unnumber'd toils he bore,
> Safe with his friends to gain his native ſhore†."

He is much more wiſe who, beyond the reach of danger, fills himſelf with hiſtory: who ſees Charybdis, but not in a ſhipwreck; hears the Syrens, but without being bound, and meets with a cyclops, but one peaceably diſpoſed. If Perſeus alſo was happy becauſe he was winged, and, ſoaring in æther, ſurveyed all the calamities and regions in the earth, hiſtory is much lighter and more elevated than the wings of Perſeus, which, receiving the ſoul, carries it about every where, and does not point out to it things ſluggiſhly nor negligently, but genealogizes men. Such as, " Crœſus was a Lydian by birth, the ſon of Alyattis, and the tyrant of nations‡." And, " from cloud-compelling Jove Dardanus derived his origin§." It alſo genealogizes cities, as " Epidamnus is a city ſituated on the right-hand to thoſe that ſail to the Ionian bay, and the Taulantii, a barbarous people, dwell near it‖." And " the city Ephyre is ſituated in the receſſes of Argus, the nouriſher of horſes¶." It likewiſe genealogizes rivers, as, " which flowing from the meridian parts towards the north wind, falls into what is called the Euxine ſea**." And

> " Which the gods Xanthus, men Scamander call††."

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* " Panthea was the wife of Abradates, a king of Suſa, and was a moſt modeſt and beautiful woman. Abradates, when ſhe was taken priſoner by Cyrus, ſurrendered himſelf and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the firſt battle he undertook in the cauſe of Cyrus, and Panthea ſtabbed herſelf on his corpſe. Xenoph. Cyrop. 5, 6, &c."

† " Odyſ. i. 3, 5."

‡ " Theſe are the words of Herodotus, i. 6."

§ " Iliad, xx. ver. 215."

‖ " This is taken from Thucydides, lib. i. p. 17. ed. Wechel."

¶ " Iliad, vii. ver. 152."

** " Herodotus, lib. i. cap. vi."

†† " Iliad, xx. ver. 74."

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The narration of theſe things, through the aſſiſtance of memory, preſerves the human race, which is diurnal, and is rapidly corrupted and diſſipated, and perpetually flowing, guards its virtues, and makes its actions immortal through renown. Through this Leonidas is not only celebrated by the Lacedæmonians of his time, and Themiſtocles is not only praiſed by the Athenians his contemporaries, but the military ſway of Pericles and the juſtice of Ariſtides remain even now; Critias now ſuffers puniſhment, and Alcibiades now flies his country. In ſhort, hiſtorical narrations are to the hearer moſt delightful with reſpect to pleaſure, and to the ſpectator moſt alluring with reſpect to recollection. What banquet then can be more agreeable to the ſoul than ſuch relations as theſe? It is difficult, indeed, to oppoſe many, and theſe illuſtrious hiſtorians; but, at the ſame time, we muſt ſay, Your harmony, O Hiſtorians, is beautiful and moſt alluring, but a worthy ſoul deſires ſomething elſe, and not ſuch delights as you afford. For what is there venerable in the record of antient evils to him who has not yet learnt how theſe are to be avoided? or what advantage do the Athenians derive from the Attic * hiſtory, or the Halicarnaſſenſes from the Ionic hiſtory? or in what are the Chians more happy through this? For if hiſtorians, diſtinguiſhing things worthy from ſuch as are baſe, concealed ſome and related others, the ſoul would be benefited by the imitation of hiſtorical tranſactions in the ſame manner as the eye by the imitation of painting. But now all things are promiſcuouſly mingled in their relations, the worſe abounds, and the baſe has dominion. Hence the greater part of hiſtory is full of tyrants, unjuſt enemies, irrational felicity, baſe actions, ſtupid calamities, and tragical circumſtances. Of all theſe the imitation is inſecure, the memory dangerous, and the miſery immortal.

"I indeed deſire, in order to be fully feaſted, the nutriment of ſalubrious diſcourſes, and require ſuch ſane food as procured health to Socrates and Plato, to Xenophon and Æſchines. The ſoul of man deſires and fears, grieves and envies, and is poſſeſſed by other all-various and monſtrous paſſions. You ſee a ſedition bitter, and which no crier has proclaimed. Relate to me ſuch a war as this, but diſmiſs that of the Medes. Relate to me this diſeaſe, but diſmiſs peſtilence. Tell me to whom I ſhall commit the command and the care of this war. Leave Hippocrates to bodies and Themiſtocles to the ſea. Tell me of a phyſician, tell me of a commander for the ſoul; and if you are dubious with reſpect to men, enquire among the gods. Enquire, but not concerning land which is plundered, nor ſea which is infeſted

* "Maximus by the Attic and Ionic hiſtories alludes to thoſe of Xenophon and Thucydides."

with pirates, nor walls which are beſieged, nor bodies which are corrupted: theſe are trifling, theſe are diurnal. Your crops may be laid waſte, though the Peloponneſians refrain from them. The ſea may be infeſted with pirates, though the Athenians ſhould not engage in a naval battle. Walls will be thrown down, if not by Philip, yet by time: and bodies will be corrupted, though peſtilence ſhould be abſent:

"But virtue loſt can never be regain'd *."

About this conſult the gods, when the ſoul is wounded, plundered, beſieged, diſeaſed. Here you have occaſion for an oracle, here you have need of divination. Pray to the god:

"O thou; whoſe ſway the ſhores of Chryſa own,
God of the ſilver bow, regard my prayer †."

Hear me, O Apollo and Jupiter; or if there is any other god who is the phyſician of the diſeaſed ſoul:

"If e'er with wreaths I hung thy ſacred fane,
Or fed the flames with fat of oxen ſlain ‡:"

Apollo will hear a prayer of this kind ſwifter than he did that of Chryſes. For you do not call the god to inflict peſtilence, nor to emit deadly arrows, which may deſtroy dogs, and men, and mules: for theſe are not the works of a muſical, wiſe, and prophetic god. But Homer aſcribes theſe to Apollo, obſcurely ſignifying the ſolar § rays, which pervade the air ſwifter than any arrow, and are far more unmingled than the ſymmetry of bodies. Let, however, Homer, or Heſiod, or ſome other divine poet, ſing for me the god who can heal the maladies of the ſoul. Theſe things are worthy of Apollo, theſe are worthy of Jupiter." P. 124.

The above paſſage furniſhes ſome inſtances of thoſe inaccuracies, of which this and every other tranſlation that has been executed by Mr. T. furniſhes ſo abundant an harveſt. In the firſt place, of a very important obſervation of the author, no notice is taken. Maximus ſays,

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* "This is a parody of the Homeric verſe. Iliad x. ver. 408."

† "Iliad i. ver. 37." ‡ "Ibid. 39."

§ "The arrows of Apollo are ſymbols of the ſolar rays; and the ſolar rays are to be conſidered as nothing more than inſtrumental cauſes, employed for the purpoſes either of benefiting or puniſhing mankind, or in ſhort of accompliſhing the decrees of fate, by that deity who preſides in the ſun, and who is the ſource of all ſenſible and intellectual light and harmony."

"The Perſians deliberated on their affairs at their feaſts, in the ſame manner as the Athenians did in their aſſemblies. *And a Perſian feaſt was much better regulated than an Athenian aſſembly.*" The original is Ἀνήκειν δὲ τοῖς Πέρσαις αἱ βουλαὶ εἰς τὰς εὐωχίας, ὥσπερ τοῖς Αθηναίοις εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας, καὶ σπουδαϛικώτερον ἦν συμπόσιον Περσικὸν ἐκκλησίας Ἀτθικῆς. P. 337. Ed. Dav.

It is, indeed, remarkable that Heinſius, in his verſion of this author, has been guilty of the ſame omiſſion. We might hence be led to ſuſpect, that the Engliſh tranſlator had his eye upon the Latin. That in many caſes he has truſted to that alone, and thence committed ſome ridiculous miſtakes we ſhall ſhortly evince: but at preſent we forbear.

What Mr. T. means by the following ſentence, which is cloſely connected with that above noticed, we candidly confeſs ourſelves to be ignorant.

"The law alſo puniſhed intoxication, exciting the virtues at entertainments juſt as oil excites fire; *irrigating the ſoul with ſuch ſymmetry, that its ambition might neither be perfectly extinguiſhed nor enkindled beyond what is fit.*"

What, Mr. T., do you wiſh your readers to underſtand by "*irrigating the ſoul with ſymmetry?*" And by what proceſs is this effected? You, in your profound attainments, may have learned it: but to us, and we will venture to predict, to the majority of readers, ἑρμηνέως χαλίζει, it is indeed perfectly unintelligible. The truth is, Maximus intends to aſſign his reaſons for pronouncing a Perſian feaſt to be better regulated (σπουδαϛικώτερον) than an Athenian aſſembly. His words are ἐκεῖ μὲν γὰρ νόμος κολάζων τὴν μέθην ἐπήγειρε αὐτῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς τῇ εὐωχίᾳ, καθάπερ ἔλαιον πῦρ, ἐπιχέων τῇ ψυχῇ συμμέτρως, μὴ τελείως σβεννὺς αὐτῆς τὸ φιλότιμον, μήτε ἐξάπτων τῆς χρείας περαιτέρω. That is, "For there (at the Perſian feaſts) the law reſtraining inebriety, by means of the feaſt excited their virtues; as oil does fire, giving to their minds a moderate degree of exhilaration; not entirely extinguiſhing its ambitious principle, and yet not enflaming it beyond what is fit." This is ſufficiently clear, and no man leſs ſkilful than Mr. T. could have involved ſo plain a ſentence in ſo great obſcurity. This talent he has exerciſed alſo in the ſentence which follows the preceding,

"But here our ſober orators, as they are under no reſtraint from the law with reſpect to freedom of ſpeech, *dance in aſſemblies in a manner more intemperate than all intoxication.*"

We did not know before that orators danced in the forum of Athens: and we believe Maximus was as little acquainted

with ſuch a cuſtom as we profeſs ourſelves to be. It is ſingular that Mr. T. cannot diſtinguiſh between a literal and metaphorical expreſſion: by ἐξωρχοῦντο Maximus wiſhes to mark extravagance of conduct. In order to have conveyed his meaning to the Engliſh reader, Mr. T. ſhould have expreſſed himſelf ſomewhat after this manner.—" But here, theſe ſober orators of ours being abridged by no law, of the full liberty of ſpeech, are guilty of more extravagance in theſe aſſemblies than any intoxication would produce." Ενταῦθα δὲ, οἱ νήφοντες οὗτοι δημαγωγοὶ, μηδενὸς αὐτοῖς ἐφεῳμένου νόμου, κολάζοντος τὴν ἐξουσίαν τῶν λόγων, ἐξωρχοῦντο ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις πάσης μέθης ἀκολαστότερον. P. 337. δ'. Ed. Dav.

Perhaps Mr. T. will tell us that he has tranſlated, with literal exactneſs, the words of his original. In the above inſtance he has done ſo, at the expence of common ſenſe: but what will he ſay to the paſſage which we ſhall, in the next place, notice; and where did he learn that ἀνήκοος ſignified a *hearer*, and εἰδὼς a *ſpectator*?

In ſhort, hiſtorical narrations *are, to the hearer, moſt delightful with reſpect to pleaſure, and to the ſpectator moſt alluring with reſpect to recollection.* What banquet then can be more agreeable to the ſoul than ſuch relations as theſe? It is difficult, indeed, to oppoſe many, and theſe illuſtrious hiſtorians, but at the ſame time we muſt ſay," &c.

The words of the original author are Συνελόντι δὲ εἰπεῖν, οἱ καθ' ἱστορίαν λόγοι τῷ μὲν ἀνηκόῳ τερπνόταλον καθ' ἡδονὴν, τῷ δὲ εἰδότι ἐπαγωγόταλον καλὰ ἀνάμνησιν. Τίς ἂν οὖν γένοιτο ψυχαῖς εὐωχία λόγων τούτης προσηνεστέρα; Χαλεπὸν μὲν εἰπεῖν καὶ ἀντιταξασθαι πολλῷ καὶ γεννάιῳ λογοποιῷ ῥητέον δὲ ὅμως. P. 341. ς'.

That is, ' hiſtorical relations are moſt delightful to thoſe who have never heard them before, in conſequence of the pleaſure they afford: and are moſt ſoothing to ſuch as are already acquainted with them, by the recollection they produce.' We think alſo, that the latter part of the ſentence has a different meaning from that which has been affixed to it by its tranſlators. We ſuſpect it to ſignify, *It is difficult, indeed, for a ſkilful and experienced writer to name any thing that can be put in competition with it: yet we muſt nevertheleſs declare, &c.*

We cannot but object alſo to the manner in which Mr. T. tranſlates the word γενεαλογεῖ. " *Genealogizes*" is barbarous; its place ſhould have been ſupplied by ' *points out the deſcent of:*' again, ' *a ſedition which no crier has proclaimed,*' is by no means the ſenſe of Στάσιν πικρὰν καὶ ἀκήρυκτον. Theſe words

words ſignify, as any lexicon would have informed Mr. T., *a bitter and implacable contention.* So alſo ἐφήμερα, which he has tranſlated *diurnal*, means *things which laſt but for a day.* The laſt miſtake which we ſhall notice in the extract that we have made, occurs at the concluſion of the dialogue.

" But Homer aſcribes theſe things to Apollo, obſcurely ſignifying the ſolar rays which pervade the air ſwifter than any arrow, *and are far more unmingled than the ſymmetry of bodies.*"

If Mr. T. Taylor would have condeſcended to profit by the labours of verbaliſts, he would not have given us a tranſlation which, to ſay the beſt of it, approaches near to nonſenſe. The words of Maximus are theſe, Ὅμηρος δὲ αὐτῷ προσεθήκε τὴν φήμην, αἰνιττόμενος τὴν ἡλίου ἀκτῖνα δι' ἀέρος χωροῦσαν ὀϊζοῦ θᾶττον, ἀκρατωτέραν τῆς τῶν σωμάτων συμμετρίας. 348. ad im.

The author is explaining the reaſon of Homer's attributing to Apollo the infliction of peſtilence. The above paſſage ſhould, therefore, have been rendered thus.

" Homer attributes theſe to him, obſcurely ſignifying thereby, that the rays of the ſun pervade the air more ſwiftly than an arrow, and are more powerful than the materials of which bodies are compoſed."

In giving this explanation, we have the ſupport of that able ſcholar Markland, whoſe note we ſubjoin.

" Dubitavi an ſcribendum eſſet κραταιοτέραν; vel ἀκμαιοτέραν, ex Luciano Dipſad. p. 482. ὁ ἥλιος—ΑΚΜΑΙΟΤΕΡΑΝ τὴν ΑΚΤΙΝΑ προσβαλὼν. Sed nihil mutandum eſſe vides, ex Suida in V. ἄκρατος ἡλίου ἀκτὶς, *vehemens ſoliis radius.* ἀκρατωτέραν eſt *potentiorem*, validiorem: cui cedit corporis humani compoſitio."

It is probable that the word obtained this ſenſe from the circumſtance of its being applied *to wine unmixed* with water, and therefore ſignifying *ſtrong* wine. From this it might, by an eaſy tranſition, come to denote ſtrength or power in other things.

After having noticed ſo many blunders, in a ſpace ſo comparatively ſmall, we ſhall eaſily be credited in our aſſertion, that they are ſcattered over every part of the work with the moſt liberal hand. Let the public bear with us while we draw a few from theſe copious ſtores; this done, and Mr. T.'s *obligations* to Heinſius noticed, we ſhall take our leave of this dull and incorrect production.

In vol. 2. p. 150. this ſentence occurs, " But I who am deſirous of liberty have need of law, have need of reaſon: theſe will preſerve for me felicity, erect, unſhaken, unattended with fear, and ſelf-ſufficient; and which is not groveling and ſubject to ſervile arts; *through which being impoveriſhed* I collect the mighty emolument pleaſure."

The original of the latter part is, ὑφ' ὧν ἐρανιζόμενος ἀθροίσω τὸ μέγα τοῦτο ὄφελος ἡδονην: i. e. from *whoſe ſcanty contributions* I ſhall collect that mighty advantage pleaſure." Not a ſyllable is ſaid in the original about being impoveriſhed. ἐρανίζομαι, the middle verb, as grammarians term it, ſignifies colligere vel aucupari aliquid. If Mr. T. had followed his friend Heinſius in this inſtance, he would have avoided this miſtake; but, by a ſingular infelicity, he follows him in his errors only.

Every ſchool-boy we had ſuppoſed to be acquainted with that part of Grecian hiſtory which is diſtinguiſhed by the retreat of the ten thouſand, as they are called. Yet Mr. T. appears to know nothing about it. As the following paſſage will ſhow.

" When, however, war came to him from the ſea, *myriads* of Greeks and ſkilful generals, being vanquiſhed, he fled to a little hill," &c.

It is not poſſible that this ſhould be an error of the pen, as the ſame blunder is committed in another place. Let us, therefore, inform Mr. T., that μυρίοι always means ten thouſand or one myriad, whereas the manner in which he tranſlates it, implies that there were two myriads or twenty thouſand at the leaſt. The ſentence is alſo badly arranged. On a firſt peruſal, one would imagine that the Greeks were the vanquiſhed inſtead of the victors.

Turn to any part of theſe volumes, and you cannot proceed far without diſcovering marks of ignorance or haſte. Maximus attempts to prove that pain and pleaſure are not the ſtandard by which we muſt diſtinguiſh a friend from a foe: and in proof of it obſerves φιλοῦσι δέ που καὶ παῖδας πατέρες, καὶ διδάσκαλοι μαθητάς. Καὶ τί ἂν εἴη ἀνιαρότερον ἢ παιδὶ πατὴρ, καὶ μαθητῇ διδάσκαλος; " Parents love their children and inſtructors their pupils. And yet, what occaſions greater pain than a parent to the child, an inſtructor to the pupil." But Mr. T. is ſo careleſs as to tranſlate it, " Fathers alſo love their children, and diſciples their preceptors." Vol. I. p. 43.

Again, " the third form of polity, which is ſpeciouſly denominated a democracy, but is in reality an ochlocracy, or government

vernment of a mob, reſembles the Attic, or Syracuſian, or Mileſian, or ſome other republic, *which is ſtrong in the multitude.*" Vol. I. p. 69.

It would afford us ſome ſatisfaction to know what ſenſe Mr. T. affixes *to ſtrong in the multitude*; we can affix but one, that of a country being populous, but this will not accord with the meaning of Maximus, who is ſpeaking of the perſons in whoſe hands the ſupreme power is placed. The fact is, Mr. T. has moſt miſerably miſtaken the paſſage; and it ſhould have been tranſlated thus. The third kind of government is that which is called by the ſpecious name of a democracy, but whoſe true appellation is an ochlocracy, or mob-rule. Such is the conſtitution of Athens, Syracuſe, Mileſia, and any other place in which ſovereign power is veſted in the multitude. Τρίτον δ' αὖ πολιτείας γένος ἡ ὄνομα μὲν εὔφημον δημοκρατία, τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς ὀχλοκρατία, καθὰ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἢ Συρακουσίαν, ἢ Μιλησίαν, ἤ τινα ἄλλην πλήθους ἰσχύν. Our tranſlator does not appear to have diſcovered that the grammatical order of the words is κατα τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἰσχὺν—ἤ τινα ἄλλην πλήθους. By the way, we do not know whether the old reading, which Davies rejected, is not the preferable one, ἤ τινος ἄλλου πληθοὺς ἰσχύν. Both, however, convey the ſame meaning.

We ſhall give one example more of Mr. T.'s very imperfect knowledge of the Greek language, and then proceed to *prove* that he frequently copied from the Latin verſion of Heinſius, without troubling himſelf to conſult the original.

"A ſhepherd and a cook travelling the ſame road ſaw a well fed lamb, wandering from the flock, and *abandoning* his aſſociates. Both, on ſeeing this, ran to the lamb. And becauſe at that time, there was a communion of ſpeech between men and brutes, *the lamb enquired which would be willing to take charge of him and be his conductor.*" Vol. 1. p. 96.

We have no heſitation in pronouncing that Mr. T. here betrays the moſt lamentable ignorance of the idiom of that tongue in which he would paſs for a perfect maſter. The words, which he has rendered as above, moſt unqueſtionably mean "the lamb enquired who each of them was that wiſhed to take charge of him and be his conductor." τὶς ἂν ἑκάτερος ἐθέλει αὐτὸν μεταχειρίσασθαι καὶ ἄγειν. p. 301. If the original had been doubtful, as it is not, the ſubſequent words would have decided the queſtion. "*But as ſoon as the lamb diſcovered the truth, and what was the trade of both, he entruſted himſelf to the ſhepherd.* We may further obſerve, that μάγειρος means a *butcher* in this place, not a cook,

and

and that ἀπολειφθέντα means being left by his companions, not leaving them.

There cannot be a ſtronger proof that a work which profeſſes to be a tranſlation from an original is derived, in part at leaſt, through the medium of a third language, than the diſcovery, that a word which in the original is not ambiguous, has been expreſſed in that third language by a word which conſiſts of the ſame letters as ſome word, totally diſtinct from it in meaning; and that the latter word has been erroneouſly expreſſed in the tranſlation, when the former alone conveys the idea of the original. This is a propoſition ſelf-evident, and on it we ground our charge, that Mr. T. has occaſionally tranſlated from Heinſius, inſtead of having recourſe to Maximus himſelf. In Vol. I. p. 138. theſe words occur "*Bœotia, however, abounds in* PEOPLE."—"At POPULIS abundat Bœotia," ſays Heinſius, "ἀλλ' ἀγειροφόρος ἡ Βοιωτία is the original!" Here we have the ſtrongeſt of all poſſible proof that Mr. T. T. the Grecian, confounding *populus*, which means a *poplar tree*, with *populus*, which means *people*, never once caſt his eye upon the original, the expreſſion in which is in no degree ambiguous, and can only mean *abounding with poplars*. We might reſt ſatisfied with this ſingle proof, which no ſophiſtry can elude, and no excuſes can palliate. But we ſhall give a few more. In page 58 we meet with the ſubjoined paſſage:

> "Vice may by all ſpontaneouſly be gain'd;
> Sweat before virtue ſtands, ſo Heav'n ordain'd,
>
> Says the Bœotian poet, *unleſs ſome one ſhould praiſe a wreſtler who is unwilling to be crowned without ſweat.*"

So ſays Mr. T.—Heinſius has the very ſame words. "*Niſi quis athletam laudet, qui ante ſudorem coronam poſtulat.*

The Greek, however, gives a very different turn to the paſſage. Καλὸς γε ὁ ἀγωνιστὴς ἡμῖν ἀνιδρωτὶ στεφανοῦσθαι ἐθελων; i. e. "*A fine wreſtler truly would he be who ſhould wiſh to gain the crown without toil.* Such a deviation from the Greek, and ſuch an *exact* and ſingular agreement with the Latin, could only have proceeded from a ſervile tranſlation of the latter. The ſame want of correſpondence with the original, and the ſame unaccountable adherence to the Latin (unaccountable we mean except on our hypotheſis) is exhibited in the following ſentence.

"Can

"Can you tell me who thoſe are whom Homer denominates Jove-begotten? Are they ſuch as labouring in the earth with the ſpade, and the harrow, are ſkilled in ploughing and planting, are dexterous in gathering in the crops, and *elegantly arranging the vine?*" Vol. I. p. 131.

'Elegantly arranging the vine,' is the expreſſion of Heinſius, not Maximus. The words of the former are, vitem *eleganter ordinare* poſſunt, of the latter, ἐν ὀρχάτῳ φιλοπόνους, '*fond of labouring in a vineyard.*' From which of the two Mr. T. drew his ideas, let any man determine.

We ſhall content ourſelves with giving one ſingle inſtance more in which Mr. T.'s old friend, Heinſius, has by his verſion miſled him. It will be found in P. 114. Vol. I.

"*For it is requiſite that each of theſe ſhould be ſo far beautiful as it is pleaſant.*"

Heinſius ſays, "Hæc enim omnia eſſe debent eatenus pulchra quatenus jucunda."

Maximus writes Ἕκαστον γὰρ τούτων τοσοῦτο δεῖ εἶναι καλὸν, ὅσον περ καὶ ἡδύ. i. e. "Each of theſe is as far from being beautiful, as it is from being pleaſant." We could ſupport what we have advanced by many more examples, but we ſhould exhauſt alike the patience of our readers and of ourſelves.' We ſhall cloſe our remarks, therefore, by obſerving that Mr. T. illuſtrates the arguments of his author by references to a variety of writers. But, unfortunately, this ſhow of learning will impoſe only on the ignorant; every reference which he has made being ſtolen, without acknowledgment, from the notes of Davies and Markland.

ART. VIII. *Salutary Cautions reſpecting the Gout, in which the Doctrines maintained in a recent Publication by Dr. Kinglake, are expoſed and refuted. By John Hunt, Author of Hiſtorical Surgery.* 8vo. pp. 94. Price 2s. 6d. Philips. 1805.

HAD the medicines, or methods, which have been recommended as lately diſcovered, for the cure of almoſt every diſeaſe afflicting mankind, proved as efficacious, as the inventors have painted them, little had remained to be done for the perfection of the art of phyſic, and our ſucceſſors would have proceeded to the cure of ſcrofula, cancer, conſumption, and other the moſt untractable and fatal diſeaſes, with the ſame facility, and with greater confidence, than

than we now undertake the cure of a whitlow. This, however, is ſo far from being the caſe, that we have reaſon to believe, that in proportion as the number of *ſpecific* medicines has increaſed, the diſeaſes they were ſuppoſed to cure, have become more fatal and deſtructive. To account for this; it will be conſidered, that though there are many complaints, for which no medicines competent to their cure are known, yet experience has taught various means by which pain, and other the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms, may be lulled, and quieted, the progreſs of the diſeaſes checked, and the fatal termination of them, for a time, and often for a conſiderable time, delayed. But the confidence with which new medicines are uſually promulgated, too often leads the deluded patients to leave off the palliating courſe, under which they might have ſubſiſted for ſome years, perhaps, with no deſpicable portion of eaſe and comfort, to obtain a complete cure by ſome boaſted ſpecific; but, inſtead of being cured, they have too often the mortification of finding their diſeaſes exaſperated, and the fatal termination of them conſiderably accelerated.

Until within a very few years, the faculty of diſcovering new medicines, or of finding uncommon powers in thoſe before known, ſeemed the almoſt excluſive privilege of our foreign brethren. The Engliſh phyſician and ſurgeon, were ſlower in deciding; and required much more evidence of the exiſtence of any extraordinary power in a medicine, before they adopted it, than ſatisfied our leſs ſcrupulous neighbours. From this character we ſeem rapidly departing, and a rage for diſcovery ſeems almoſt as epidemic among the younger part of the profeſſion here, as on the Continent.

It is rather ſingular, that the numerous pretended improvements in the treatment of diſeaſes, lately propoſed, are nearly all of them made by gentlemen in the early part of life, and before they can be ſuppoſed to have had ſuch a portion of practice, as could enable them rightly to appreciate the value, either of the methods they recommend, or of thoſe they reject. This does not, however, ordinarily, prevent their projects from becoming popular. What is wanting in evidence is uſually ſupplied by zeal, and the confidence with which the inventors boaſt of the ſucceſs of their practice, readily procures them proſelytes. But, as in proportion to the number of trials made, the inefficiency of the medicines comes to be more clearly expoſed, the tranſient popularity they had obtained vaniſhes, almoſt as rapidly as it aroſe. This has not, however, hitherto, prevented the appearance of new candidates.

"Another and another ſtill ſucceeds,
And the laſt——is as welcome as the former."

Very lately, we know, Dr. John Brown undertook to furniſh an entire new ſyſtem of phyſic, in favour of which, all that had hitherto been taught, or known, were to be laid aſide and abandoned. No books were wanted, except the elements, publiſhed by the profeſſor; and even theſe might be diſpenſed with, or read only for form, as the whole art of medicine was couched in the compaſs of a ſingle line.

"All diſeaſes are ſthenic, or aſthenic," and the whole myſtery of the practice conſiſted in raiſing or depreſſing the powers of the conſtitution; in bleeding and purging, on the one hand, or in liberally ſupplying the patients with wine, brandy, and opium, on the other. That the profeſſor was a complete convert to his doctrine, he gave the moſt incontrovertible proof, for being of an aſthenic conſtitution, he found it neceſſary to have frequent, and almoſt perpetual recourſe to the ſtimulant effects of alcohol and opium; but one evening, being obliged, we preſume, to take a larger doſe than he had been accuſtomed to, it ſo completely overpowered his vital energy, that he fell into a profound lethargy, from which he could by no art be roufed.

It is curious, and will of courſe excite the admiration of our readers to learn, that all the wonderful knowledge of diſeaſes, poſſeſſed by this great philoſopher, was acquired by intuition; as he was ſcarcely ever known to have viſited a ſick room, or to have ſeen any diſeaſe, excepting that under which he laboured, and which obliged him to have ſuch frequent recourſe to the ſtimulus of brandy. Yet this did not prevent his having followers, nor his doctrine from ſpreading to the furtheſt parts of Europe, perhaps of the world. His favourers, however, like the inventors of new medicines, were in general perſons not deeply immerſed in practice, and who had therefore abundant leiſure for ſpeculation. The fate of his ſyſtem, as might be expected from its origin, has been to be abandoned and forgotten, almoſt as rapidly as it was adopted. We have been led into this train of reflection, on pretended diſcoveries in medicine, from reading the juſt obſervations in this Tract on Dr. Kinglake's Diſſertation on the Gout. Mr. Hunt ſeems to think that Dr. Kinglake borrows the idea of his theory of gout, from the Elements of Dr. Brown.

"It is to this very celebrated work, he ſays, p. 81. that we muſt look for the firſt principles of Dr. Kinglake's ſyſtem. But theſe learned Doctors," he adds, "did not agree ſo well in practice,

as

as in theoretical ſpeculation. Dr. Kinglake propoſing to cure gout by the external affuſion of cold water, Dr. Brown by the internal uſe of brandy."

They agreed, therefore, only in attempting to aſſimilate diſeaſes very different in their natures; and in propoſing to cure ſuch different diſeaſes, by one, and the ſame remedy.

In examining Dr. Kinglake's diſſertation, Mr. Hunt has made ſome pertinent obſervations on the language, on the theory, and on the caſes intended as ſupports to the theory. That the language of the ſaid diſſertation is frequently turgid, and verboſe, numerous inſtances might be given; but the following may be thought ſufficient. Speaking of the beneficial effects of bliſters, he ſays, p. 54.

"Topical irritation often operates ſalutarily derivant from the ſyſtem, when viſceral excitement oppreſſes, and endangers a vital function. This benefit may be ſuitably rendered by veſication, puſtulation, and rubefacience."

That is, inflammation of the viſcera may frequently be relieved by remedies that will irritate and inflame the ſkin. On the ſuperiority of inſtinct over reaſon, Dr. Kinglake ſays, Diſſ. p. 34.

"The errors of reaſon debaſe humanity below the brute creation, by excluding the light of inſtinct, which is the direct efficiency of phyſical or innate power, and an unerring guide to rectitude. The diſpoſition which inſtinct inſpires is irreſiſtibly operative, and infallibly commenſurate with its object; but wayward, and viſionary reaſon, acknowledging no controul from facts, no direction from the laws of nature, is the ſport of fiction, and the parent of fallacy."

No portion, we may preſume, of this wayward and viſionary reaſon, will be found in the fabrication of the Dr.'s theory of the gout. That he was led to it by the irreſiſtible impulſe of inſtinct, we are not however told.

"The nature of gout," Dr. K. ſays, Diſſ. p. 131, "is purely inflammatory, and poſſeſſes no peculiar or ſpecific properties, to diſtinguiſh it from common inflammation, but what are referable to the ſtructure, or organization of the affected parts, which are," he ſays, "excluſively, the ligaments and tendons. The ſeveral appellations of gout, rheumatiſm, ſprain," to which he adds, p. 16, "lumbago, ſciatica, white ſwelling, are only nominally different; they, in fact, deſcribe identity of affection."

Gout, therefore, cannot affect the brain, ſtomach, or bowels, as has been hitherto erroneouſly imagined; but thoſe parts may ſuffer, it ſeems, by ſympathy.

"The

"The ſtomach may, indeed, ſympathize," Dr. K. ſays, p. 62, "with inflamed ligaments and tendons, in every degree of violence, from tranſient pain to poſitive inflammation; but this ſympathy will not have transferred either ligament or tendon to the ſtomach," which every one will grant the Doctor, though not the conſequences he draws from it, viz. that "thoſe parts cannot therefore be affected with gout."

A theory ſo defective, and ſo completely at variance with obſervation and fact, ſcarcely deſerves a ſerious anſwer. Was it ever known that inflammation in tendinous and ligamentous parts, occaſioned by blows or ſprains, would move ſuddenly from one joint to another, as gout does, leaving the part, originally the ſeat of the injury, perfectly free from pain? or after being cured, that it returned periodically, at certain ſeaſons of the year, preceded by diſorders of the ſtomach, or other nervous affections? What poſſible reſemblance can be found between white ſwelling and gout, the one never, the other almoſt conſtantly terminating in ſuppuration? As theſe diſeaſes, according to Dr. Kinglake, are all of the ſame nature, the cure of them is to be effected, he ſays, ſolely by the application of cold water. The time and manner of uſing the water are to be regulated by the greatneſs and continuance of the diſeaſe, freſh water being directed to be ſupplied, until the inflammation, which Dr. K. likens to a conflagration, be entirely extinguiſhed.

"It ſhould not be forgotten," he ſays, Diſſ. p. 84. "that the object to be effected, is literally the extinction of fire; and that, therefore, it would not be leſs unwiſe to deſiſt before its accompliſhment, than it would be to check only or repreſs the conflagration of a building, inſtead of completely annulling it."

And we are informed that no other aid is wanted.

"The reduction of the diſtempered heat," the author ſays, p. 145, "which occaſions gouty inflammation, is ſo readily and completely in the power of cold water, as to preclude the neceſſity of medical aſſiſtance. The avoidance," he adds, "of all dietetic, medicinal, and mental excitement, would likewiſe greatly cooperate in the intention of cure."

On examining the caſes adduced by Dr. K. in proof of the efficacy of cold water in curing gout, Mr. Hunt finds them deficient in various points. The number of patients who had ſubmitted to the propoſed mode of treatment, under the immediate care of the Doctor, appears to have been only five; a number by much too ſmall to draw any poſi-

tive inference from it, of the value of the practice. The caſes, though deſcribed with great pomp of words, when attentively examined, appears to be, what Mr. Hunt calls, " little caſes;" that is, where the diſeaſe was very light and trifling. They are alſo deficient in authenticity; neither the names of the patients, nor of any perſons who ſaw them with the Doctor, being given. In the cure, inſtead of confining himſelf to the application of cold water to the affected parts, as might be expected, large doſes of the volatile tincture of guiacum and paregoric elixir, (two drams of each) were given to each of the patients every four, ſix, or eight hours. How the Doctor will reconcile giving theſe exceedingly hot and ſtimulating medicines, after ſaying that all heating and ſtimulating diet and medicines ſhould be avoided, we cannot tell. Mr. Hunt calls this practice, p. 5, " ſupporting a conſtant fire within, and when it makes its appearance on the ſurface, damping its progreſs by the application of cold water." There is certainly an inconſiſtency in the practice requiring explanation. A longer time, Mr. Hunt obſerves, ſeems to have been expended in the cures, than would have been required, had different modes of practice been adopted, or than if the cure had been left to the conſtitution without the interference of art. Such are the arguments uſed by Mr. Hunt, in oppoſition to the new theory and practice in the gout. We have the more readily dwelt upon them, having, by ſome accident, omitted to notice the work of Dr. Kinglake, at the time it was publiſhed, in the year 1804. We have now carefully read that work, and readily join Mr. Hunt in the cenſure paſſed upon it, in this ingenious performance.

ART. IX. *The Hiſtorie and Life of King James the Sext. Written towards the latter Part of the Sixteenth Century.* 8vo. 294 pp. 10s. Conſtable and Co., Edinburgh. Longman and Rees, and Mawman. London. 1804.

FROM the preface to this volume we learn that it is publiſhed for the double purpoſe of diſcrediting *the Memoirs of the affairs of Scotland*, written by Crawfurd, Hiſtoriographer to Queen Anne; and eſtabliſhing the guilt of Mary Queen of Scots by the teſtimony of a contemporary, ſuppoſed partial to her cauſe. That the publication muſt contribute much to the former of theſe purpoſes is indiſputable;

putable; but we have ſeen in it nothing to alter our opinion reſpecting the innocence of the unfortunate Queen.

Towards the end of the long preface to his memoirs, Crawfurd ſays,

"I had all the ſubſtance of theſe ſheets from an ancient MS. preſented me by my very good friend *Sir James Baird of Saughtone-Hall*, who purchaſed it by meer accident from the neceſſitous widow of an epiſcopal clergyman. As for the author's fortunes, or particular character, I am wholly in the dark. However, thus much may be eaſily gathered from his *works*, that he was a man of ſenſe, and one that made not a very mean figure in the world, as appears by the juſtneſs and ſolidity of his reflections, and his more exact and particular account of the various tranſactions and turns of ſtate in his time, than is to be met with from any one author upon the ſame ſubject." P. xxxvii.

The hiſtory before us is publiſhed, we are told, from the identical manuſcript from which Crawfurd ſays that he had all the ſubſtance of his memoirs; but if the author of that manuſcript was, in the reign of Queen Anne, ſo utterly unknown, how came the Hiſtoriographer to talk of his *works*? One ſhort hiſtory cannot be called *works;* and though Crawfurd ſeems to have been a literary coxcomb, not capable of writing in a pure ſtyle, we cannot help ſuſpecting, from his inadvertently employing this word, that he knew more of the author of the ancient manuſcript, than he found it expedient to acknowledge. Be this as it may, after aſcertaining the period at which the manuſcript was probably written, he thus proceeds:

"I declare ſolemnly I have not (that I know of) *wreſted any of his words, to add to one man's credit or impair the honeſty of another, and having no manner of dependance upon any party (for though the perſons are dead, the parties, for ought I know, may be alive ſtill) I have neither heightened nor diminiſhed any particular character or action, but kept as cloſe as poſſible to his meaning and ſenſe.* If I had delivered things in his own ſtyle, it would have proved tedious and heavy to the nice reader, and by many in our neighbouring nation could hardly have been underſtood without a dictionary.—The common and commendable practice of our neighbours, in making new tranſlations of innumerable books written in old Engliſh, before their language was poliſhed and improved, as it is ſince the reſtoration of King Charles II. ſhields me from any juſt cenſure for putting this important piece of hiſtory in a more modern dreſs, than that in which its author left it. I muſt acquaint my reader too, that he had not fully digeſted his matter into form and method, having marked down things (as it

ſeems) juſt when they happened, or when they came firſt within the reach of his knowledge." P. xxxviii.

Such are Crawford's proteſtations of impartiality; and ſuch the reaſons which he aſſigns for having corrected a language that, as obſerved by Whitaker, was "equal to his own, and reformed a method that was better than his own." His reaſons are ridiculous; while his *conduct has been ſuch as no reaſoning could* juſtify. This, however, the public is not *now* to learn from the volume before us. So long ago as the year 1734, Keith informed his readers *, that he "took all his quotations from a MS. copy, which was taken from the very MS. made uſe of by Mr. Crawfurd before he cauſed it to be printed;" adding, that "there are conſiderable variations betwixt the manuſcript and the print." This was obſerved by Whitaker, who, with the candour of truth, having ſeverely cenſured Crawfurd for "adding to the whole, ſubtracting from the whole, and making bold and daring alterations in it," proceeds to compare † the quotations in Keith with the correſponding paſſages in the printed memoirs; and from that compariſon draws the following juſt concluſion.

"All ſerves to hurt the reputation of theſe Memoirs. Amidſt ſo many evidences of corruption, we hardly know where to find the text in its original integrity. Our references to it at preſent, therefore, except where we have the original preſerved by Keith, muſt be made with a dubiouſneſs of confidence. And I notice the neceſſity of this in order to be faithful to the truth; and in hopes of inducing ſome gentleman of Edinburgh to procure either Crawfurd's MS. or Keith's copy of it, and to give it unſophiſticated to the world."

To enable our readers to judge for themſelves of the obliquity of Crawfurd's conduct, as well as of the value of this hiſtory of James the Sixth, we ſhall extract from it a few paſſages, contraſting them with the correſponding paſſages in the *memoirs*; and we ſhall ſelect ſuch as ſeem to be of ſome importance, and have not been already brought before the public by Whitaker.

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* *Hiſt. of Scotland*, p. 330, note f.

† Vol. III. Appendix, No. 13.

HISTORY.

1. "The Queene being then at Jedburghe, and underſtanding the certain report of this accident, was ſo heichlie greevit in heirt, that ſhee took na repoſe in bodye till ſhee ſawe him, and therefore with all expeditioun addreſt herſelf to a caſtell in Liddiſdaill, callit the Armetage, quhair the ſaid Earle then lay for curing of his woundis; and when ſhee had conſiderit of her eſtate to be in greet danger of lyff, immediately that ſame night ſhee returnit to Jedburgh: quhair, quhat for weerineſs of that ſuddeine and long travill, and greet diſtreſs of hir mynd for the hurt of the ſaid Earle, ſhee contractit a burning corruptit feever, that occupyit hir in ſick a heiche degree, that hir ſenſes for the twa pairt of the firſt day were diminiſht. Bot theirafter ſhee convaleſcit a littlie, and finding hir bodye oppreſt with ſicthneſs tending to the deeth (as ſhee thought,) *ſhee cauſit ſend advertiſement to all the kirks next adjacent to pray for hir:* and in the meene tyme was reſolute to render hir ſpirite to God, &c." P. 2.

MEMOIRS*.

1. "The Queen, who could not but value the Earl as of all men living the moſt conſtant and beſt affected to her ſervice, was heartily uneaſy for this misfortune, and apprehending his danger to be greater than indeed it was, poſted with all imaginable haſte to *Hermitage* (a caſtle in *Cliddiſdale!*) where he then lay to be cured of his wounds. She had not been there above half an hour, when ſhe began to conſider that the houſe not being impregnable, and the robbers grown bold with this new victory, ſhe run the hazard of falling into their hands; and all her attendants being of the ſame opinion, ſhe took horſe immediately, and rid that very night to *Jedburgh*, where ſhe fell ill of a burning feaver, contracted by the fatigue of ſo ſudden a journey, or by the ſharpneſs of the night air, after having been ſo long confined to her chamber.

"During the firſt two days of her illneſs, ſhe was extremely out of order, but upon the third day ſhe recovered the uſe of her reaſon. Yet finding herſelf very weak, and being apprehenſive of death, ſhe called for all thoſe who waited upon her, and with a ſerene countenance, though feeble voice, told them ſhe believed a few hours would remove her from this life to a better. That though ſhe had ever been fond enough of life, yet now ſhe found it nothing

2. The

* We quote the original edition of 1706.

2. "The caus quhairfore he (the King) was thus evil handlit, was that Queene Marie being ſervit be ane David Rictio Italiene as Secretare, and this office of his being prejudicial to Secretare Maitland off Lithingetoun, he addreſt himſelf (being a mon of ſubtile braine) to a faction direct repugnant to the Queene in all reſpectis. And in the meene tyme the King he informit to conceive in mynd, that this Italiene Secretare had *carnell copulatioun with the Queene*, to the end he might induce ſome of the nobilitie to trouble the eſtate, as it followit thereafter: for King Henrie being a young prince, na ways experimentit in pollitique affaires, was eaſilie ſeducit, nat weying ather the caus or the end aright quhat ſhould fall out of that actioun: For they made him beleeve that they ſhould caus him be abſolutlie crownit King of Scotland." P. 6.

hard to reſolve upon death, &c." P. 2.

2. "The Queen had employed, as her Secretary, (eſpecially in French affairs) one David Rizio, a Savoyard, a man ignobly born, of a piercing wit, dilligent and honeſt; but who, to ballance his good qualities, was notoriouſly proud and haughty, at once deſpiſing his moſt powerful enemies, and undervaluing the aſſiſtance of his moſt conſtant friends; as if he had ſcorned to owe his greatneſs to any thing but the favour of his princeſs and the merit of his own conduct. There was at the ſame time her Secretary—*Maitland, of Lethingtone, a man of great parts, well verſed in all the intreagues of the court, and the inclinations of the common people; ſingularly cunning, bold, and eloquent, but prone to changes; and ſo fond of being great, or of appearing conſiderable in a party, or cabal, that no tyes of honour or friendſhip could bind him to the intereſt of his ſovereign or his country. He had in vain endeavoured to render David ſuſpected to the Queen, who rarely became diffident of thoſe ſhe once truſted;* and therefore joyn'd himſelf underhand with a diſcontented factious party (of which Murray and Mortone were the heads) who either as ſecret penſioners of *England*, or for by-ends of their own, had conſtantly oppoſed all her meaſures.—They ſend for the young King, (who indeed was naturally weak, irreſolute, and credulous,) and there, after a long, ſmooth preamble of affection for his perſon, and ſincerity for his intereſt,

3. "Na-

inform

3. " Nather did King Henrie cum there (to the baptiſm of the prince,) albeit he was in Strivling all that quhylê, nather was he permittit or requyrit to cum oppinly: And theirfore he addreſt himſelff to Glaſgow, quhair he became extreme ſeik, and his heill bodye brak out in evil favourit puſtullis, be the force of young age that potentlye expellit the poyſon quhilk was given him to heiſt the end of his dayes. Sa that the Queene, *whither it was for pittie or hypocriſie* (I will not diſpute) tuike jorney toward him to Glaſgow, and remainit by him by the ſpace of ten dayes, and cauſit him to be tranſportit to Edinburgh, quhair he was placit in a deſert ludging neer the weſt end faulxburg of the town, callit the Kirk of Field, prepairit for a wicked intent, as the malicious actors performit with their peſtilent hedis, perceiving that the poyſon quhilk they hade givin him did take na effect, devyſit this uther purpoſe. To lay trains of gron powder about and within the wallis of the hous in greet quantity. Bot firſt they come in be ſlight of falſe keyes quietlie to the King's chalmer, quhair he was repoſing in bed, and inform him, *that he was of late become a cypher at court, deſpiſed by his wife, and neglected by the people; and all this by the artifices and treachery of* RIZIO, *who firſt procured the baniſhment of his friends, and now proſecuted them. That the only way to retrieve and ſecure his honour, was to remove that encroaching villain, without which nothing was to be done.*" Pp. 5, 6, 7, 8.

3. " There was nothing wanting to complete the univerſal joy, but the preſence of the King, who, though he was in Stirling, was ſo far from appearing in public upon this ſolemn occaſion (having perhaps ſtomach'd his late reception from the Queen at Jedburgh) that he went off privately to Glaſgow, where he was ſuddenly ſeized with a dangerous illneſs, which was generally reported the effect of poyſon. The Queen was no ſooner informed of his danger, than ſhe haſted after him, and notwithſtanding her reſentment of the paſt injury, *was extremely moved to find him in ſo bad a condition*, and waited very carefully upon him for the ſpace of ten days, till the ſtrength of his nature overcoming the venom of his diſeaſe, he was able to abandon that place, and travel (though ſlowly) to Edinburgh, the metropolis of the kingdom, where he might be better attended, and have the convenience of being ſerved by the beſt phyſicians.

" When he came thither (being not perfectly recovered) he was lodged in the *Kirk of Field*, in the ſuburbs, where the air was good, either to ſhun the

and his ſervend ſleeping nar by. Firſt they ſtranglit the King, and nixt his ſervend. They heiſt their deed bodies out in a deſert zaird by a bak dore, quhilk they had prepared before, fitt for the purpoſe, and then handlit their traine of gron powder quhilk inflamit the timber of the heill houſe in ſic ſort, and troublit ſa the wallis theirof, that gret ſtones, of the lenth of ten fute, and of breid five fute, were fund diſtant from that hous be the ſpace of a quarter of a myll. This was devyſit to deceive the people, to make them believe that the hous and bodies was expellit and demoliſhit by the chance of ſuddene fire, and na utherwayes: Bot Bothwell and his men were ſein neare hard by, to the end the wicked purpoſe ſhould not faill to tak effect, as by progreſs of this hiſtorie ſhall the better be knowin. This tragicall murther was committed the 9 of Februer; and upoun the fyft day theirafter his body was buriet in the tombe of the Kings at Halieruidt-hous quyetlie in the night, without any kind of ſolemnitie or murning herd among all the perſons at court." Pp. 8, 9, 10.

4. "In the moneth of Marche of the nixt zeere, 1567, James, Earle of Bothwell, finding himſelff havilye ſclanderit for the murther of King Herie, and divers preacheris ſpeeking oppinly in that mater, to the prejudice noiſe of the court, or to diſcountenance thoſe who had uſed him as the tool of their ambition and revenge in the murder of the Secretary; or perhaps by the cunning contrivance of thoſe who deſigned his death, which ſoon after followed: for upon the ninth of February, the houſe in which he lay, was blown up by gun-powder, and his body found at a conſiderable diſtance from the ruins. The whole city was ſtartled with the crack, which was in the night time, but more with the news of the King's death, whilſt the manner of it was no leſs variouſly cenſured than reported. Some thought it merely accidental, others (and of the firſt rank in the nation) firmly believed *Murray* and *Mortone* the authors; many accuſed *Bothwell*, as one who had of late ſhown more than the common affection of a ſubject for the Queen's intereſt, and who, by removing *Henry*, made way for himſelf: But *the moſt prevailing opinion was, that the Queen herſelf* (reſenting too deeply the murder of her ſervant, and her injured reputation) *had an hand in the matter;* and that by her contrivance, or at leaſt connivance, the King and his ſervant had been firſt ſtrangled as they lay aſleep and a-bed, and their bodies carry'd to that place where they were found after the houſe was blown up." Pp. 12, 13.

4. "Bothwell having for ſome time ſlighted the common opinion of the populace concerning him, in hopes it would die away, or be worn out by length of time, found himſelf at laſt under a neceſſity of taking particular

judice of his honor and honeſty in that matter and action, thoght expedient, *be advyce of the Queene* (as the end declarit) to put himſelff to the cognition of a Jure oppinlie, as thought na perſoun durſt conſpeir to avow it; and it was proclamit to the 28th day of that moneth. Bot quhen he was compeirit, my Lord Juſtice proroget the day to the 12 of Aprile enſeving. Bot before that day, James, Earle of Muray, demandit licence from the Queene to return furth of Scotland for fyve zeeres, quhilk was grantit; and he depairted imediately toward England: So as the 12 day drew neire, the Earle of Lennox *addreſt himſelff to the town of Edinburgh*, to accuſe the Earle of Bothwell for the murther of his ſone; and the Queene perceaving that, *ſent advertiſement to him to enter the town in a private manner, accompanyit with his houſhold ſervandis only*; quhilk he refuiſit to doe: Sa that the *partiall jure* proceedit, to Bothwell's great contentment, bot in na ſecuritie from ſclander, and acquytit him of all ſuſpitioun of actioun of murther of the King: Becaus nayther was it provit be witneſſes, nayther notified be probabill accuſation. *And theirfore, to the end that na thing in this maner ſal be obſervit, bot all parties may be knawin in their awin cullors, it is requiſite that the names of this honorabill Jure be plainely notified.*" Pp. 11, 12.

ticular notice of what at once ſtruck thus at his life and honour. It had been hitherto only whiſpered about as a ſecret that every body knew, but it was now openly thunder'd from the pulpit by ſome of the factious Clergy, that he was undoubtedly the regicide, and the matter ſo plain and clear, that it was impoſſible for him to juſtify himſelf, even before the moſt partial judge. To remove, therefore, ſo powerful an handle from his enemies, and to obviate all objections againſt him, upon the day of March, 1567, he *willingly ſurrendered himſelf a priſoner*, and deſired he might be brought to a public tryal. The 28th of the ſame month was appointed for that effect; but then thinking that too ſudden, and wiſely foreſeeing that it might be objected by his enemies, that in ſo ſhort a time they could not muſter all their evidences, *he eaſily prevailed* with the Lord *Juſtice General* to prorogue the court to the 12th of *April* following.

" When that came, the Earl of Lenox made what haſte he could to *Edinburgh*, in order to accuſe him, and approached the city with a numerous attendance, completely arm'd. The Queen ſent him word either to diſmiſs or diſarm ſome part of his followers; but he thought fit to obey neither. The trial nevertheleſs went on, and Bothwell was unanimouſly acquitted by a very honourable Jury, of all ſuſpicion, as well as action, of murder, *not ſo much as one probable circumſtance being adduc'd againſt him.*" Pp. 16, 17.

Theſe

Theſe inſtances of interpolation, &c. and we might have produced many more of equal importance, prove with the force of demonſtration, that Crawfurd, under pretence of correcting the language, and reforming the method of his author, "has luxuriated (as Whitaker obſerves *) in alterations, ſuppreſſed notices, inſerted circumſtances, and unwittingly encroached upon the very confines of impoſition and forgery." Mr. Laing, the editor of the Hiſtorie, indeed ſays, that the diſcovery of the manuſcript, from which Crawfurd profeſſes to have tranſcribed his memoirs, "affords a complete detection of the earlieſt, if not the moſt impudent literary forgery ever practiſed in Scotland; and that every circumſtance in the manuſcript, unfavourable either to Mary or to Bothwell, or favourable to their adverſaries, is, in the Memoirs, carefully ſuppreſſed." In the correctneſs of this accuſation, we cannot acquieſce. The ſecond extract, which we have given from the hiſtorie, ſeems to be at leaſt as unfavourable to the adverſaries of the Queen, as that which Crawfurd has ſubſtituted in its ſtead; whilſt the third and fourth are obviouſly much more ſo.

If it was Crawfurd's determination to white-waſh the Queen at the expence of truth, he would not ſurely have ſuppreſſed any circumſtance calculated to blacken her enemies, and to apologize for her coolneſs towards her huſband during the laſt ſix months of his life. Yet he makes no mention of the tale told by Lethington to the King of the criminal connection between the Queen and Rizio, or of the "injury, which, according to the hiſtorie (p. 7) he did to hir with words as ſhee ſat at ſupper," when he had introduced into her chamber the murderers of Rizio! To the adverſaries of the Queen no circumſtances could be more unfavourable than theſe; and yet they are carefully ſuppreſſed by Crawfurd.

In the third extract the Hiſtoriographer ſays, that "the moſt prevailing opinion was, that the Queen herſelf had a hand in the murder of her huſband;" but the original author ſays no ſuch thing, though he directly accuſes the Earl of Bothwell.

In the fourth extract Crawfurd, without any authority from the ancient manuſcript which he profeſſes to have ſo faithfully tranſlated, ſays, that *Bothwell eaſily prevailed* with the Lord Juſtice General to prorogue the court from the 28th of March to the 12th of April, while he ſuppreſſes the

* Vol. III. p. 462.

very

very important circumſtance that, between theſe two days, "James Earl of Murray obtained licence from the Queen to retire out of Scotland for five years, and departed immediately towards England." The interpolation does not appear to us favourable either to the Queen or to Bothwell; while there is not on record one circumſtance more unfavourable to the adverſaries of Mary, than this departure of Murray from the kingdom, which Crawfurd has ſo unaccountably ſuppreſſed.

But though the publication before us will undoubtedly prevent Crawfurd's Memoirs from being again quoted as authority, it ſeems not entitled to be quoted as authority itſelf. It is anonymous; and of its author no probable conjecture has yet been formed. Whitaker naturally enough ſuppoſed*, from Crawfurd's view of the work, that it was compiled by Sir John Gordon of Lochinwer, who was appointed by Queen Mary Juſticiary to the Stewarty of Galloway, was brother-in-law to the gallant Lord Harris, and one of the jury at the trial of Bothwell: but this ſuppoſition muſt now be abandoned. Sir John Gordon might indeed have ſpoken of that *honourable* Jury as Crawfurd ſpeaks; but it is not conceivable that, in order to make the *pairties knawin in their awin cullors*, he would have made uſe of the terms employed by the ancient author.

Mr. Laing ſuppoſes the author to have been "ſecretly a Roman Catholic, and of the Hamilton faction;" but this ſuppoſition muſt likewiſe be abandoned. Of the Hamilton faction he *may* have been; but no Roman Catholic, capable of writing any kind of hiſtory, would have repreſented the Queen as, during her ſickneſs at Jedburgh, "ſending advertiſement to all the adjacent kirks to pray for her!" Every Roman Catholic knows that, by the decrees of Councils and the reſcripts of Popes, the members of his church are prohibited, under the penalty of excommunication, from participating with heretics in any kind of religious worſhip. A reſcript to that purpoſe had been, a ſhort time before, iſſued by Paul the fourth to the Engliſh Catholics; and it is not conceivable that either Mary, who was ſtrongly attached to her religion, or the biſhops of Galloway and Roſs, who attended her at Jedburgh, would have treated with contempt ſuch high authority. Like other Catholic princes ſhe doubtleſs commanded her Proteſtant ſubjects to give that teſt of their allegiance, which was implied in praying for her

* Vol. III. p. 451.

as

as their ſovereign in the public ſervice of the church; but we may reſt aſſured, that ſhe, who would not at her execution liſten to the Dean of Peterborough's prayers, becauſe "it would in her be a heinous ſin," ſent no ſuch advertiſement from Jedburgh to the adjacent kirks, as, being an act purely religious, would have brought her under the ſentence of excommunication. If this reaſoning ſtood in need of any ſupport, it would be ſufficient to obſerve, that the author appears (p. 213) to have confounded the *Council of Trent* with the *Holy League*,—a miſtake into which it is not to be ſuppoſed that a Roman Catholic could have fallen.

Whether the author of this hiſtory was a man of that conſequence, which it was Crawfurd's intereſt to repreſent him, may, we think, be reaſonably doubted. It is certain that his work contains nothing which was not previouſly known, and is at the ſame time entitled to credit. He appears not to have been much, if at all, about court, either during the life of Darnley, or immediately after his death; and his account of the tranſactions there, is far from deſerving the character which Crawfurd beſtows on it. Thus, in the fourth extract which we have made from his work, he ſays, that when Lennox was approaching Edinburgh to accuſe Bothwell of the murder of his ſon, the Queen *ſent an order to him to enter the town in a private manner, accompanied only by his houſhold ſervants*; but there is not the ſlighteſt evidence that ſuch an order was ever ſent. It is not mentioned by Robertſon; and Lennox himſelf, in his correſpondence with the Queen on the ſubject of the trial*, does not even allude to it. He attributes his abſence from the trial to ſickneſs, with which he had been ſeized on the road; and requeſts that "the day of law might be differred to ſic ane reaſonable time as he *might convene his friends* for keiping of the ſeim according to the laws of the realme;" as the letter, containing this requeſt, is dated at Stirling on the day immediately preceding that which had been fixed for the trial, it ſeems to be complete proof, that Lennox had received from the Queen no ſuch advertiſement as the author mentions.

That the ſame author, whoever he may have been, made not that figure at court which Crawfurd ſuppoſes, is further evident from the character which he has drawn of Darnley.

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* Keith, pp. 365—376.

"He

"He was," ſays he, "a comely prince, of ane faire and large ſtature of bodye, pleaſant in countenance, *loving and affabill to all men*, devote after the Catholique maner, weill exercieſit in martiall paſtymes upoun horſbak as any prince of that age." Pp. 10, 11.

That Darnley was a handſome man is univerſally known; and though we never before heard of his *devotion*, he *may* have been devout *after the Catholique maner*; but he was ſo far from being *loving* and *affable* to *all men*, that he is allowed by all parties to have been a vain, inſolent, and capricious tyrant.

Even this author's reaſonings and reflections do not indicate that good ſenſe, which to Crawfurd he appeared to have poſſeſſed. He writes indeed with juſt ſeverity, and in terms highly ironical of every faction under the government of the four Regents; but when he ſays that the blowing up of the houſe in which Darnley was lodged, was deviſed to *deceive the people*, and to make them believe that it was *demoliſhed by ſudden fire*, he talks like an ideot. No man could confound the exploſion of a tremendous mine of gunpowder, with the accidental burning of a dwelling houſe; nor is it credible that the murderers of Darnley, whoever they were, expected to deceive the people by ſuch a device.

Mr. Laing ſeems to conſider him as a party-writer on the ſide of the Queen, becauſe he repeatedly condemns rebellion againſt lawful authority; but the following picture of Scotland, at the commencement of the regency of Lennox, is ſufficient to make any man revere the ſovereign authority, and write with abhorrence of rebellion.

"Heir the mater began at ſic ſtryffe, that the haill realme of Scotland was ſa devydit in ſectiones, that it was hard for anie peaceabill man, as he redd out the hie way, to profeſs himſelff opinly ather to be a favorer of the King or Queene. All the people were caſſin ſa louſe, and were become of ſic diſſoluit myndis and actiones, that nane was in account but he that wald ather kill or ryve his nybour. All gude pollice and law, juſtice, and equiety was buriet, as it becumes for the maiſt pairt of all comonwealthes, yea even of the private families, that when ather of theme are deſtitutt of their lawfull and ordiner heid or governor, ilk private perſoun reules as he liſt, or may perforce, for his awin preferment and commoditie, without regaird of right or reaſoun." Pp. 84, 85.

Even the Proteſtant Clergy, who were never ſuſpected of undue partiality to their unfortunate ſovereign, felt the miſery

miſery of their country, which ſome of them ſeem to have had the courage to attribute to the rebellion of their own chiefs.

" For a certene miniſter hapnit to affirme, that he (Morton) defendit ane unjuſt caus, and that he ſhould repent quhen tyme ſhould not permit: this miniſter was apprehendit and committit to priſoun; and being demandit, be whais comand, or at whais inſtigatioun or perſuaſioun, he awitt theſe wordes, he anſyrit that it was be the perſuaſioun of na mortall createur, bot onlie be inſtigatioun of the holy Spirite. Bot Moirtoun not content with this anſwere, cauſit put him to torture, quhairby he grew ſa weike, that he could not ſteire from his bed; notwithſtanding quhairof, he cauſit him to be borne to the gallous, quhair he was hangit to the death." P. 167.

Were we to hazard a conjecture concerning this anonymous author of this " Hiſtorie," we ſhould ſay that he was probably a Proteſtant Clergyman of this deſcription; and, for our opinion, we think that we could urge one or two plauſible arguments. The queſtion, however, is of no importance; for it it evident, that, whatever may have been his profeſſion or rank in life, he was not admitted to the ſecrets of any party, and that his work throws no light on the tranſactions of the period of which he writes. It informs us, indeed, that there was a very general ſuſpicion in Scotland that the Queen was criminally attached to Bothwell before the murder of her huſband; that Bothwell was certainly one of the perpetrators of that murder; that though he was formally tried for the crime, the trial was in fact a mockery of juſtice; that after the captivity of the Queen the nation was divided into two parties, of which the one adhered to her, and the other to her ſon; that all parties were ready to break faith with each other; and that the Regents, but more eſpecially Morton, trampled on law and equity; but we have long known all this on authority much more to be depended on than that of an anonymous author, who, though apparently impartial, had never been within the limits of the court, and therefore could not give an exact and particular account of the various turns of *ſtate* in his time.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 10. *Poems on various Subjects: dedicated, by permiſſion, to the Right Hon. Counteſs of Eſſex. By Henrietta Harris.* 12mo. 141 pp. 5s. Worceſter, printed. Walker, London. 1805.

The poems of Henrietta Harris are exactly of a ſtamp to receive the encouragement of a liberal ſubſcription, which they appear to have obtained. They are ſufficiently good to juſtify the protection of the ſubſcribers; though not ſufficiently vigorous to have made their own way, without the aid of patronage. They are marked by ingenuity and modeſty; and prove the writer to be eſtimable in character, and not devoid of genius, if not tranſcendent in it.

The following little poem, though not entirely faultleſs, will give, we think, a favourable impreſſion of Mrs. Harris's poetical powers.

ON A ROSE TREE,

Tranſplanted from a Garden in the Country to the Town, where it died.

" Say, drooping ſhrub, why bows thy head
So ſadly to the gale;
No more thy ſhoots luxuriant ſpread,
Nor balmy ſweets exhale.

" Yet, Spring her genial warmth beſtows;
Round thee her Zephyrs play:
See at thy ſide the jaſmine blows,
And woodbines wanton ſtray.

" On thee alone, a fruitleſs ſhow'r,
The vernal rains deſcend:
O! ſay, ill-fated, with'ring flower,
Why doſt thou ſapleſs bend?

" Is it that thou wert rudely torn
From off thy native bed?
Thy parent ſtem thou ſeem'ſt to mourn,
Whoſe ſever'd fibres bled.

" Or, haply, near where thou haſt blown,
Some fav'rite myrtle twin'd,
Whoſe branches tangled with thy own,
From infancy were join'd.

" Or,

" Or, ſeated near thy bluſhing bough,
The lover told his mind:
Perchance, you witneſſed the vow,
While round the bow'r you twin'd.

" And art thou robb'd of each delight
That hail'd thy early blow?
Hath cank'ring ſorrow caus'd this blight,
And bow'd thy head ſo low?

" So fares it with the village maid,
By artful flatt'ry won:
Like thee ſhe quits her native ſhade,
Like thee ſhe is undone.

" See, from her cheek the colour flies,
She fades, and pines with care;
For home, and infant joy ſhe ſighs,
The victim of deſpair." P. 38.

The ſubjects of this lady's compoſitions afford proofs of patriotiſm, gratitude, and many other virtues.

ART. 11. *The Wanderer of Switzerland, and other Poems, by James Montgomery.* 12mo. P. 4. Vernor and Hood. 1806.

The Wanderer of Switzerland relates the fate of that unhappy country in ſix cantos, and in ſtanzas of eight ſyllables, which are generally ſpirited and impreſſive. The other Poems are miſcellaneous, and chiefly in the ſame meaſure, of which this which follows is no inelegant ſpecimen.

A FIELD FLOWER;

On finding one in full bloom on Chriſtmas Day, 1803.

" There is a flower, a little flower,
With ſilver creſt and golden eye,
That welcomes every changing hour,
And weathers every ſky.

" The prouder beauties of the field
In gay, but quick ſucceſſion ſhine,
Race after race their honours yield,
They flouriſh and decline.

" But this ſmall flower, to nature dear,
While moons and ſtars their courſes run,
Wreathes the whole circle of the year,
Companion of the ſun.

" It ſmiles upon the lap of *May*,
To ſultry Auguſt ſpreads its charms,
Lights pale October on his way,
And twines December's arms.

" The

" The purple heath and golden broom
O'er moory mountain catch the gale;
O'er lawns the Lily ſheds perfume,
The Violet in the vale.

" But this bold floweret climbs the hill,
Hides in the foreſt, haunts the glen,
Plays on the margin of the rill,
Peeps round the fox's den.

" Within the garden's cultured round,
It ſhares the ſweet Carnation's bed;
And blooms on conſecrated ground
In honour of the dead.

" The lambkin crops its crimſon gem,
The wild bee murmurs on its breaſt;
The blue fly bends its penſile ſtem,
Light o'er the ſky lark's neſt.

" 'Tis Flora's page:—in every place,
In every ſeaſon, freſh and fair,
It opens with perennial grace,
And bloſſoms every where.

" On waſte and woodland, rock and plain,
Its humble buds unheaded riſe;
The Roſe has but a ſummer-reign,
The Daiſy never dies.

ART. 12. *Home, a Poem.* 12mo. 5s. Longman. 1806.

This is a delightful Poem, and well deſerves our moſt diſtinguiſhed commendation. In the reſtricted meaning of the word Home, the writer, in ſpirited and harmonious verſes, repreſents all the various images which the imagination can connect with the ſubject. The pains, the pleaſures, the hopes, the fears, the actual preſence, at, abſence from, return to, and finally Home, in every aſpect in which it can be conſidered. Some beautiful Epiſodes are alſo introduced, with all of which the genuine lover of poetry will be well pleaſed. It is only neceſſary to inſert the following apoſtrophe to juſtify all that has been ſaid.

" But that fair form,—her view delight reſtores,
My heart deſcries her, and my ſoul adores;
'Tis ſhe in every evil faithful proved,
'Tis ſhe than health, life, liberty, more loved;
And thou ſweet child whom many a tie endears,
Source of a thouſand hopes, a thouſand fears,
Where art thou? Why not to my boſom preſt!
Oh come in ſmiles, and give my ſoul its reſt.

See lightly darting o'er the green ſhe flies,
Health on her cheeks and pleaſure in her eyes;
Breaks through the thicket, o'er the low fence ſprings,
And round me ſhouting with delight ſhe clings.
Adieu the pangs of abſence, hence alarms,
I hold my heart's beſt treaſures in my arms.
Sickneſs or pain, do they our home invade,
As erſt their fire polluted Eden's ſhade;
No mercenary ſtranger loiters near,
Bribed to cold kindneſs, taught to drop the tear,
That never held communion with the heart,
The hand of Love performs each tender part.
The pillow ſmooths, the draught, the cordial brings,
And ſteals from anguiſh unawares its ſtings.
The ſigh ſcarce formed, her watchful glance deſcries,
Th' unſpoken wiſh is open to her eyes.
And all the virtues that in happier hours
We praiſed, but coldly praiſed, half hid their powers;
Now with the charms, and port of angels move,
And boundleſs admiration join to love,
Such good from evil ſprings, &c. &c.

Still happier ſpecimens might have been found, though parts of this are exquiſite. Some ſlight inaccuracies might be pointed out; for inſtance, it excites ſurpriſe that ſo pure and pleaſing a writer ſhould uſe *hàràſſed* accented on the laſt ſyllable, and made to rhime to paſt. We know of no good poetical authority for *reſorb*, but theſe are of ſmall importance. We have not lately met with ſo agreeable and ſo intereſting a poem.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 13. *A Hint to Huſbands: A Comedy. In Five Acts. Now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Richard Cumberland, Eſq.* Third edition. 99 pp. 2s. 6d. Lackington. 1806.

Of the various dramatic works of Mr. Cumberland, ſome have been ſo eminently ſucceſsful, that in eſtimating the merit of his ſubſequent performances, inſtead of comparing them with thoſe of contemporary writers (in general), we have been too apt to take for our criterion the beſt of his own. Undoubtedly the comedy before us will not bear ſo ſevere a teſt; but, if it does not greatly add to Mr. Cumberland's dramatic fame, it certainly ought not to detract from it. The venerable author has very properly reſted his claim on the intrinſic merits of his comedy, and diſdained thoſe meretricious arts, by which ſo many of his contemporaries obtain a tranſient applauſe. The approbation it received was therefore genuine, and appears to have been earned

by

by the good ſenſe and juſt morality which pervade this piece, and the intereſt which ſome of the characters inſpire. The fable might indeed have been conſtructed more artificially, and wrought to a higher degree of intereſt. The principal character is a capricious peer, who has become tired of his virtuous and amiable wife, and even goes the length of ſending her back to her father. He at laſt becomes ſenſible of his error, and a reconciliation takes place. This outline is filled up by an attempt of the huſband to intrigue with the wife of a friend, and a deſign by that friend on the virtue of the heroine. Both offenders, however, are diſappointed and become penitent. It is remarkable, that Mr. Cumberland, having written ſo many comedies in proſe, has in this inſtance (and we believe in very few others) produced one in blank verſe. When the characters are not quite modern, the graver ſcenes have, we think, a good effect in ſuch verſe; but the humour of the lower characters (of which indeed there are not many in the comedy before us) muſt, ſurely, loſe ſomething by the conſtraint of metre; and, in our judgment, even the higher perſonages, if, as in this caſe, they paſs for our contemporaries, may better adopt the familiar rythm of converſation. It is needleſs to ſay of Mr. Cumberland, that his blank verſe is eaſy and yet energetic, and his language pure and elegant.

MEDICINE.

ART. 14. *An Anſwer to Dr. Moſely, containing a Defence of Vaccination, by John Ring, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.* 8vo. 291 p. Price 6s. Murray, 1805.

Whether the Cow pox will ultimately prove a ſafe and permanent preventative againſt the infection of the ſmall pox, that is, that the perſon inoculated will be ſecured to the end of their lives, muſt now be left to the deciſion of time. Thoſe who deny that it poſſeſſes that power, can only ſpeak from conjecture; and though they who contend for the exiſtence of ſuch a power, have a few caſes to produce of perſons, who, for 20 or more years, after taking the cow pox, remained unſuſceptible of the ſmall pox, yet the number of ſuch caſes is too ſmall to build upon them a ſolid ſyſtem, and certainly too ſmall to convince perſons who are engaged in ſupporting the contrary opinion. The ſame objection was made to inoculating the ſmall pox, when that practice was firſt introduced. It was ſoon found, that perſons who had been inoculated with the matter of the ſmall pox, were as completely ſecured againſt being infected, by aſſociating with others full of the diſeaſe, as thoſe who had received the complaint in the ordinary, or, as it was called, in the natural way; but they were warned, that this guarantee would only laſt for a time;

that at the end of a few years, the efficacy of it would be worn out, and they would be again liable to the diſeaſe. Time has ſhown the futility of this prediction, and both reaſon and analogy ſerve to ſhow, that the power the cow pox manifeſts of ſecuring the conſtitution from the ſmall pox will be equally permanent; but though this is highly probable, yet it does not at preſent amount to certainty.

Another charge brought againſt the cow pox is, that it either puts in act the ſeeds of diſeaſes that were dormant in the conſtitution, or that it actually produces new and frightful diſeaſes of the eruptive kind. That children, after being inoculated with the matter of the ſmall pox, or of the cow pox, are frequently troubled with eruptions on the ſkin, is certainly true; that they are more ſubject to ſuch eruptions than thoſe that have not been inoculated, or than they would have been if they had not been inoculated, though it is confidently aſſerted, yet it muſt be extremely difficult to prove; few perſons having a ſufficiently extenſive practice to enable them to make ſo many comparative trials, as would be neceſſary for the purpoſe.

Dr. Woodville, the late phyſician to the Small-pox Hoſpital, who certainly had no reaſon to befriend the new practice, did not find, that children who had been vaccinated were more ſubject to eruptions than thoſe who had been inoculated with the matter of the ſmall-pox. His authority, one would think, ſhould be concluſive, for no man in this country enjoyed equal opportunities of comparing the two diſeaſes, and of learning the effects they produced on the conſtitution. Had the patients vaccinated by him, or at the hoſpital, been found to be more frequently troubled with eruptions than thoſe inoculated with variolous matter; but particularly, had any new and exceedingly foul and loathſome diſeaſe broke out upon them, as is pretended by Drs. Rowley, Squirrel, and Moſeley, he was bound by every tie of intereſt and of duty to declare it. That no ſuch circumſtance occurred to him, in the courſe of his extenſive practice, we have the moſt convincing proof, as he continued to practiſe vaccination, and to recommend inoculating the cow pox, in preference to the ſmall pox, to the laſt day of his life.

Againſt this teſtimony, and the concurrent teſtimony of nearly all the moſt reſpectable practitioners of medicine in the kingdom, Dr. Moſely, without experience, liſtening only to his prejudices, or to the vague reports of ignorant or intereſted perſons, has ventured to condemn the practice of vaccination, and has defended his opinion by the production of a number of caſes, in which it is contended by him, the cow-pox had failed in ſecuring the parties from the ſmall pox, or had given riſe to various foul and even fatal diſeaſes, in the parties who had been ſubjected to vaccination. With the view of anſwering theſe charges, Mr. Ring has been at the pains of inquiring into, and examining the caſes

adduced by Dr. Moſely, and has detected numerous errors and miſrepreſentations, which ſhow, at leaſt, that Dr. M. had not been very exact in requiring evidence of the facts he relates. Mr. King has added to this the teſtimonies given by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, who were examined before the committee of the Houſe of Commons, prior to their voting the reward to Dr. Jenner; alſo the voluntary teſtimonies of thoſe gentlemen, with that of many others, which have been publiſhed in newſpapers, medical journals, &c. reports from ſeveral of our admirals of the ſucceſs attending the practice in the navy; reports from the Jennerian and other ſocieties. Particularly he has given the plan of the ſociety for the extermination of the ſmall pox in France, by means of vaccination. From this we will give a ſhort extract, which will ſhow in what eſtimation the cow pox is held in that country.

"During the four years, they ſay, that this Committee have purſued, with no leſs zeal than impartiality, the progreſs of vaccination, not a ſingle fact has occurred that could ſhake the public confidence. It has been proved, that all which has been written to the contrary, has been the reſult of ignorance or of falſehood." That ſociety, we ſhould add, is liberally and actively ſupported by the government; and under their auſpices the practice of vaccination is diſſeminated through the whole kingdom. A great deal more of collateral evidence is here produced by Mr. King, in favour of vaccination, and in refutation of the charges brought againſt the practice; but for this, we ſhall refer our readers to the work, which is calculated, we think, to give as full ſatisfaction on the ſubject, as the nature of it will permit.

ART. 15. *Obſervations on the Utility and Adminiſtration of Purgative Medicines in ſeveral Diſeaſes. By James Hamilton, M. D.* 8vo. p. 320. 6s. Murray. 1805.

The author having recommended the exhibition of purgative medicines in the courſe of this work, in caſes in which they have generally been thought to be improper, or even miſchievous, and having given them more liberally than common practice admits, thinks it neceſſary to apprize the reader, that the obſervations are the reſult of a very extenſive practice, in two public inſtitutions; where journals of the caſes, and of the regimen, and medicines employed, and often the rationale of the practice, are kept by the ſecretaries; no doubt, therefore, can be entertained of their authenticity. To ſtrengthen further, the evidence in favour of his doctrine, which he is aware, may be objected to, as not according with the uſual practice and opinions, he has given, in an Appendix, a variety of caſes, ſelected from his private practice alſo, in which the practice of adminiſtering purges was followed in the ſame manner as at the hoſpitals.

The diſeaſes in which purgative medicines have been given by Dr. Hamilton, and which, from experience, he thinks they are

competent to cure, with little, and often, no other aſſiſtance, are, "typhus fever, ſcarlatina, maraſmus, a particular ſpecies of hæmatemeſis, or vomiting of blood, chorea ſancti Viti, chloroſis, with a few other chronic diſeaſes." Theſe complaints, though apparently ſo different, are all, he thinks, derived from, or much aggravated by conſtipation of the bowels, and are only to be remedied by removing the load of fæces, which will invariably, in his opinion, be found accumulated in them.

The difference between the author, and that of his medical brethren, conſiſts not ſo much in his giving purgative medicines, in the ſeveral diſeaſes enumerated, for we believe it is the pretty general practice to begin the cure of theſe, and of moſt other diſeaſes, by clearing the firſt paſſages; but he ſtands ſingle, perhaps, in ſuppoſing that the diſeaſes depend altogether on conſtipation, and therefore inſiſting on the repetition and continuance in a courſe of purgative medicines, until the diſeaſe is conquered, and health reſtored. In compliance, indeed, with the practice and prejudices of his medical brethren, he permits the patients ſometimes to take tonic medicines to complete the cure; but thinks that, in general, they are unneceſſary, and the place of them much more uſefully ſupplied, by exerciſe in the open air, and a cordial and nouriſhing diet. "I have not," he ſays, p. 83, "felt the neceſſity of having recourſe to tonic medicines; under a proper regimen of light and nouriſhing food, and of exerciſe in the open air, my patients, in general, quickly recover their ſtrength. But many practitioners ſet a value upon tonic medicines; and the uſual routine of practice demands them."

We ſhall not venture to give an opinion of the author's doctrine, which can only be appreciated, as he rightly obſerves, by experience; but while we admit that ſome practitioners are too remiſs and inattentive to the ſtate of the alvine diſcharges, it may be, that the author attributes to them, more than their due weight. Still, however, he deſerves commendation for drawing the attention of his brethren to the ſubject, on which he appears to have beſtowed much uſeful labour. But we cannot help obſerving, that he has fallen into a uſual error, of extending his caſes much beyond what was neceſſary. If, inſtead of copying out his whole journal, he had confined himſelf to giving two or three of the beſt marked caſes, under each claſs, and had informed us how many more patients, ſimilarly affected, had been treated in the ſame manner, ſuch an abſtract would have been read with more attention, and would have been full as ſatisfactory as the long details he has inſerted, which occupy nearly two thirds of his volume.

As the author has adopted the new nomenclature of the College of Edinburgh, which has not yet been introduced into the London pharmacopœia, he has given tables of the old, and of the new titles of the medicines employed.

ART.

ART. 16. *Obſervations, &c. on the Epidemic Diſeaſe which lately prevailed at Gibraltar, intended to illuſtrate the Nature of Contagious Fevers in general. By Seguin Henry Jackſon, M.D.* 8vo. 104 pp. 2s. Callow. 1806.

The author conceiving that he can throw ſome light on the nature of epidemic fever, which appears to be involved in much obſcurity, and has been hitherto, he thinks, much miſtaken, is induced to lay the reſult of his inveſtigation into the ſubject before the public. In performing this duty "he has adopted the plan," he ſays, "of publiſhing his illuſtration of the Gibraltar fever, and of epidemic fevers in general, in parts. The part before us embraces general obſervations on the ſcience of medicine, and on the preſent opinions of febrile and ſenſorial pathology. The ſecond part will compriſe ſuch communications, with occaſional remarks, as have already been received on the particular ſubject of the late Gibraltar fever. The third part will conſiſt of commentaries on thoſe communications, and on the treatment of the ſaid diſorder, in the light both of an ordinary peſtilential diſtemper, and in the way the author has conceived of it, namely, as an epidemic phrenitis, or brain fever. The fourth part will particularly have in view practical obſervations on the whole; with indications appropriate to the future prevention and cure of ſuch a truly local or phlegmaſial diſeaſe."

It will hence be obſerved, that the opinion which the author attempts to eſtabliſh is, that the plague, yellow fever, &c. are local diſeaſes, taking their origin from inflammation of the brain, or ſome other of the viſcera: that they are not contagious nor untractable to medicine, ſo that when phyſicians ſhall have attained to a true knowledge of them, "we ſhall never again hear of ſuch a mortality of the human race," he ſays, p. 10, "in this, or in any other part of the world, as was ſo recently experienced at Gibraltar." The grounds of this opinion, and the experiments by which it is ſupported, will be gradually developed in the courſe of the work. We only here incidentally learn, that part of the evidence, proving that the fevers are local diſeaſes, is derived from appearances obſerved in the bodies of perſons who have died of what are called infectious fevers. Care, however, muſt be taken to diſtinguiſh thoſe appearances of derangement in the brain, or other viſcera, which were the conſequences from thoſe which had occaſioned the diſeaſe.

As the complete developement of the author's ſyſtem will be contained in the ſecond and third parts of the work, which are nearly ready, he informs us, for the preſs, we ſhall defer giving any opinion on the ſubject, until opportunity ſhall be given us, to examine the whole of the ſyſtem, together with the evidence on which it is founded. We may however obſerve, that in the part before us, containing only preliminary matter, and intended to lead the ſtudent in medicine regularly, and by ſteps, as it were,

to the principal ſubject, we ſee ſufficient marks of diligence to enable us to recommend it to the attention of that claſs of readers for whoſe uſe it ſeems, in a particular manner, to have been deſigned.

BIOGRAPHY.

ART. 17. *An Account of the Life of James Beattie, LL.D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic, Aberdeen. In which are occaſionally given, Characters of the principal Literary Men, and a Sketch of the State of Literature in Scotland during the laſt Century. By Alexander Bower.* 12mo. 5s. Baldwins. 1804. pp. 230.

To afford an early gratification of the curioſity which Dr. Beattie's death excited, was probably the object of the author of this crude and haſty ſketch. Of Dr. Beattie, however, he appears to have known little but what common report afforded; and that little he has contrived to eke out with remarks and digreſſions on many perſons and ſubjects which have no natural connection with the Life of Dr. Beattie, more, at leaſt, than with the life of any other Scotch Profeſſor, who may have flouriſhed during the ſame period. But although this volume conveys very little information to the diſtant ſcholar, thoſe who are locally connected with the hiſtory of the Univerſity of Aberdeen, will be pleaſed to find many curious, and we are told, authentic notices, of the progreſs of literature, and the hiſtory of literary men, in that quarter, for above half a century. In all other reſpects, it muſt give place to the more elaborate and elegant Memoirs of Dr. Beattie, publiſhed by Sir William Forbes, Bart. of which we hope to be able to preſent our readers with an early account.

LAW.

ART. 18. *A Compendious Report of the Trial of Henry Viſcount Melville, upon the Impeachment of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.* 8vo. 250 pp. 3s. 6d. Aſperne. 1806.

This account of the trial was publiſhed very ſpeedily after its concluſion, to meet the eager wiſhes of the public. Even now, when the full account has been publiſhed from the work of the ſhort hand writers, it may be more acceptable perhaps to many readers than the particular detail of every queſtion and anſwer, whether ſignificant or not. The parts that are important are here given in ſufficient detail, the ſpeeches of Mr. Whitbread, Sir S. Romilly, and Mr. Plumer; nor do we conceive that a perſon,

ſon, who ſhall carefully peruſe this report, can be materially deficient in his information reſpecting this very momemtous and remarkable trial.

BOTANY.

ART. 10. *A Synoptical Compend of Britiſh Botany, (from the claſs Monandria to Polygamia inclusive) arranged after the Linnean Syſtem: and containing the eſſential Characters of the Genera, the ſpecific Characters, Engliſh Names, Places of Growth, Soil, and Situation, Colour of the Flowers, Times of Flowering, Duration, and References to Figures. By John Galpine, A. L. S.* 12mo. 97 pp. 10s. 6d. Saliſbury, printed. Bagſter and White, London. 1806.

Convenience of ſize and elegance of form are among the immediate recommendations of this Synopſis; which is intended to ſupply the place of Smith's *Floræ Compendium*, in the hands of thoſe who are not qualified to uſe a Latin work. The particulars it contains are ſufficiently enumerated; for the abſence of the claſs *Cryptogamia* this deciſive reaſon is given, that it would have extended the publication to thrice its preſent bulk. The whole is thrown into the form of tables; which, having the claſs and order ſuperſcribed, as a running title, are divided beneath into eight columns, exhibiting theſe objects. 1. Linnean names; the generic names being printed in capitals, the ſpecific names in ſmaller characters. 2. The Engliſh names. 3. Soil or ſituation. 4. Colour of the flowers. 5. Time of flowering. 6. Duration. 7. References to figures. 8. Specific characters. Preſixed to each claſs is alſo a ſmaller table; giving a view of the Orders, and Genera, with the generic characters. To enable the author to compreſs ſo much information into ſo narrow a compaſs, he has had recourſe to many abbreviations; but as theſe are clearly explained in a table prefixed, a very little uſe will render them familiar. The Genera are numbered, both in the generic tables at the head of each claſs, and in the margin of the tables which exhibit the ſpecies.

Nothing can exceed the clearneſs of this whole arrangement; and among many particulars which cannot fail to be pleaſing to the Engliſh botaniſt, the references to plates deſerve particular notice. In theſe, Mr. G. refers to the following works. Sowerby's Engliſh Botany; Flora Danica, Curtis's Flora Londinenſis, Jacquin's Flora Auſtriaca, and Hortus Vindobonenſis, Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, Lobel's Icones, Flora Scotica, Martyn's Flora Ruſtica, Petiver's Engliſh Herbal, Ray's Synopſis, Stillingfleet's Miſc. Tracts, Withering's Botanical Arrangements, Woodville's Medical Botany. This method will enable the young Botaniſt generally to verify his diſcoveries, or ſatisfy his curioſity, as to what he cannot find; and

and it has the additional advantage of pointing out what Engliſh plants are not yet figured in any of the above works. Complete indexes of the Genera, and of the Engliſh names, are ſubjoined. We object to nothing in the whole but the unuſual and barbarous word COMPEND, in the title page; the Latin word Compendium having been long completely naturalized in our language.

DIVINITY.

ART. 20. *A View of the Old and New Way of Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Government, in the Churches of Chriſt. Including Remarks on Baptiſm, the Lord's Supper, the Plurality of Elders, their Ordination, &c. By David M'Rae, A. M.* 12mo. 204 pp. 2s. For the Author, Inverneſs. 1805.

This poor man announces to his readers, that "having *completed* his ſtudies at the King's College, Aberdeen, and having attended the divinity hall there, during *three months*, he commenced an itinerant preacher, in 1801." He was then adviſed, after "labouring in the work of the Lord" near twelve WEEKS, to be ordained: and the hiſtory of his ordination is ſufficiently curious. "Being unconnected," he ſays, "with any denomination of profeſſing Chriſtians, after ſome heſitation, he was ordained at Huntly. Though he perceived very *evidently*, that the three miniſters who engaged at his ordination, were not agreed among themſelves, in regard either to *doctrine*, *diſcipline*, or *government*," a pretty kind of ordination! "yet he ſubmitted to the laying on of their hands." He was not, however, likely to agree with them, for "twelve months after his ordination, he had informed one of them, by letter, that he diſapproved of ſeveral things in the writings of *Calvin*, *Harvey*, *Marſhall*, *Boſton*, *Erſkine*, &c. &c. and obſerved briefly, that many ſentiments in their performances were *anti-ſcriptural*." This gave great offence to theſe holy brethren, and, inſtead of being allowed to argue with them, he was every where treated by them with groſs abuſe. He is, however, confeſſedly ſingular, for he owns that, "among all the different characters in the north, whether profeſſors or profane, he does not know, *except thoſe who meet with him as a church*, but very few who ſeem to accord with his views."

This is ſurely an edifying picture of thoſe who ſet up churches, every man on the baſis of his own imagination, without regard to authority, or any regular ſyſtem of inſtruction. It is a chaos of endleſs confuſion: and Mr. M'Rae may ſtate as he pleaſes the *old and new way*, there is no way but to chaos, where it all ends and is completed. It would be of little uſe to purſue this *trimeſtrian* divine to the various peculiarities of his opinions. They are confeſſedly diſclaimed by thoſe to whom he moſt nearly approaches.

approaches. We diſclaim both him and them, and ſtand on the foundations of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts. This is the OLD WAY, which the Reformers of the Church of England took; and in no *newer way* would we, on any account, have our footſteps found.

ART. 21. *The Overflowings of Ungodlineſs: a Sermon on the Times; preached at St. James's Church, Bath; on Sunday, January* 19, 1806. *By the Rev. Richard Warner.* 8vo. 25 pp. 1s. 6d. Cruttwell, Bath; Cuthell and Co., London. 1806.

In the ſhort preface to this diſcourſe, which aſſigns three reaſons for publiſhing it, the ſecond reaſon is remarkable.

"2dly. Aware that the ſubject was offenſive to *a few* of my hearers, *who quitted the church during the delivery of the diſcourſe*, I am fearful that the ſame *haſtineſs* which occaſioned this *very novel* mode of expreſſing diſapprobation, may alſo produce a miſtaken repreſentation of its *language and tendency*; and feel anxious, therefore, to preſent the ſermon to an impartial public, that a candid eſtimate may be formed of the *diſguſt* it was calculated to excite, and of the *propriety* of adopting the above-mentioned method of manifeſting it."

We ſhould imagine that the preacher, in this caſe, deceived himſelf; and that one or two perſons quitting the church from ſome accidental and irrelative cauſe, gave him the ſuſpicion of their having taken offence. When we read this paſſage, we certainly were led by it to expect ſomething extraordinary in the diſcourſe; and perhaps, to excite ſuch an expectation, might not be far from the author's wiſh; who knows, by experience, that to excite the diſguſt of ſome, is to rouſe the curioſity of more, and to obtain an extended circulation. But, having read the ſermon throughout, we can amply teſtify for it, that it contains nothing that ought to excite ſuch diſguſt; nor, in our opinion, could do ſo. One paſſage in p. 19, is tinctured with the political prejudices of the author, but it is not violent; and for the reſt, it is only a ſtrong cenſure of ſome prevalent vices, not likely to offend individuals, but very likely to rouſe ſome to reflection, who might otherwiſe tranſgreſs blindly, by following the multitude to do evil. It is a diſcourſe, in truth, honourable to the writer, in various ways. That it was intended as a charity ſermon could not indeed have been ſuſpected, but from a ſhort paſſage, with a note, in p. 8; and from a timely accommodation to the ſubject introduced in the concluſion. But, for "a Sermon on the Times," as it is properly called in the title-page, it is far from being a bad one; and contains no offence, but ſuch as every ſermon ought to contain, againſt ſin, and the encouragers of it; not individually but generally.

Mr. W. may ſuppoſe us prejudiced againſt him: but he ſhall find us always, as at preſent, ready to do juſtice to him. We

ſee

see that he has had the courage to reprint our observations on his *anti-volunteer sermon*, at which we rejoice, as it may add a little to their publicity. As to his letter to the *theological Reviewer*, we have not had the curiosity to read it. If it misrepresents us or our argument, the detection happily stands by it: if it combats our opinions, we cannot feel so much deference for the writer's judgment, as to suppose that they can, for that reason, require revision or correction.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 22. *Essays and Reflections, Religious and Moral. By Mr. Apperley. Second Edition, with Additions.* 12mo. 174 pp. Gloucester, printed; Longman, &c. London. 1806.

Very far beyond the proportion of its magnitude is the value of this little book. It is the genuine work of a Christian Philosopher; of a Layman, employing his knowledge of religion, and his knowledge of life, to illustrate one another; and applying both to the formation of instructions truly practical, and reflections truly wise. It was written, as the author informs his reader, for the instruction of his children when young, and was privately printed in 1793; it is now reprinted and made public, and is certainly well worthy of being presented to the public.

The Essays are short, and therefore the more calculated to catch the attention, and impress the memory of young readers; but almost every one contains some observation, either new in itself, or placed in a new light, and always sound and useful. The subjects are very important. 1. Observance of Sunday. 2. Employment of Time. 3. Miracles. 4. Doubt, implying Evidence. 5. The Passions. 6. Christianity. 7. Knowledge of God derived from Revelation. 8. Faith and Infidelity compared. 9. Anticipation. 10. Unitarianism. 11. Rewards and Punishments. 12. Long Life, why desirable. 13. Revelation, not necessary to be fully comprehended. 14. Education for the next Life. 15. Prayer. 16. Sudden Death. 17. Study of Natural History. 18. On frequently thinking on Death. 19. Acquaintance with Grief. 20. On reading the Holy Scriptures. 21. On taking God's Name in vain. 22. Self Reverence. 23. Study of Biography. 24. The Faith of Infidelity. 25. Consciousness. 26. Habits. 27. Early Education. 28. Family Love. 29. Duty to our Families. 30. Solitude. 31. Excessive Passion. 32. Immoderate Grief. 33. Peace. 34. Premature Death, and advanced Age. 35. Contentment. 36. Worldly good Things. 37. Censoriousness. 38. Natural and revealed Religion. 39. Reflections.

The last section, entitled Reflections, is long and various, but it is full of valuable observations, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

"It

"It has been weakly ſaid, 'that where myſtery begins religion ends.' Nothing was ever advanced more repugnant to reaſon and common ſenſe; it immediately leads to abſolute Atheiſm. All natural religion, is by ſuch an aſſertion annihilated; for every operation of nature, from the formation of the univerſe to the creation of a mite is, to us, an inexplicable myſtery; ſo is equally the very being and exiſtence of the Deity; his omnipreſence, his omniſcience; ſpace and eternity; all is myſtery. How careful ſhould we be, not to be miſled by ſpecious aſſertions which have no foundation!" p. 160.

The very peruſal of the titles will ſhow the book to be the production of a man who has thought of almoſt every thing eſſential to the inſtruction of the young; yet without bigotry, without exaggeration of any uſeful principle. How happy the children, who in their parent found ſuch a teacher! How prudent thoſe parents who, not having the means within themſelves, or the opportunity to exert them, ſhall adopt what is here offered.

ART. 23. *A conciſe Account of the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, from recent and authentic Information.* 8vo. 2s. Cadell and Davies. 1806.

This is a very ſenſible and intelligent pamphlet, deſerving not only the attention of all who are inclined to commercial adventure and ſpeculation, but alſo of thoſe who from their official ſituations, have the means of making the experiments and inveſtigations here recommended. It is very ſingular, and involving ſomething like reproach to us, that while the French have many maſters of veſſels who have a good practical knowledge of the navigation of the Black Sea, we perhaps have not one.

The object of the pamphlet is to point out the advantages and the means of carrying on a commerce there, particularly as it regards Malta, and that competition with the French nation, which ſooner or later will take place in theſe regions.—The traffic they will carry on in theſe parts will be for their own manufactures, wines, and oil, which they will export, and for naval ſtores, which they will bring back.

Mr. Eton is generally conſidered as the author of this production, who was ſent by government a few years ſince to obtain information on the ſubject which he here illuſtrates, but which, in ſome future work, he propoſes to explain more in detail. Why ſhould not government ſend a brig with an aſtronomer to the Black Sea to make a complete ſurvey of the coaſt.—The French have already done this.

ART. 24. *An Eſſay on Light and Shade, on Colours, and on Compoſitions in general. By M. Gartſide.* 4to, 1l. 11s. 6d. Gardiner. 1805.

The author of this tract is a female, and evidently well qualified for the part ſhe has undertaken to perform. She complains that the far greater part of the ladies whom ſhe has been called upon to inſtruct in the elegant art of flower-painting, have deſired to begin immediately *to paint*, without firſt ſubmitting to the irkſome, perhaps, but certainly indiſpenſable, diſcipline of learning the theory and principles of the art of drawing. She illuſtrates by a plate, and by many ſenſible obſervations, the neceſſity of being acquainted with the rules of perſpective. This is the firſt part of her work; her next is a diſſertation on light and ſhadow; and here her directions to her pupils are again enforced and illuſtrated by a very neatly executed plate. We next meet with an eſſay on colours, and their arrangement in groups, with inſtructions for the harmonizing the compoſition of colours. This is a valuable leſſon for young ſtudents, and contains ſome as pertinent and judicious remarks as we have ever ſeen in any performance of the kind. The immediate object of the publication is to give both general and particular rules for thoſe who wiſh to be accompliſhed in the art of painting flowers; but the remarks on the compoſition of colours will be found of univerſal application.

ART. 25. *Fortune's Football.* 12mo. Price 2s. Tabart. 1806.

This publication is a brief account of the life of an unfortunate, but apparently, deſerving object, who having in childhood ſuffered the fracture of almoſt all his limbs, has nevertheleſs contrived to maintain himſelf by the employment of his pencil. It is written in an eaſy, unaffected ſtyle, ſuitable to the capacities of children; and may be recommended as an agreeable addition to juvenile libraries. It is publiſhed for the benefit of the author.

ART. 26. *A Letter from Philofiddle to the Public, on the Management of the Opera.* 8vo. 30 pp. 1s. Ginger. 1805.

An ironical Letter to the public; particularly that part of it which pays ſubſcriptions to the opera: tending to inform them that they are impoſed upon by the manager, and ought to ſeek for redreſs. On matters of ſo very *momentous* concern, it would be raſh for us to hazard an opinion. The public will doubtleſs read, and decide for itſelf.

ART. 27. *Memoirs of the Professional Life of the late Most Noble Lord Horatio Nelson, Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in the County of Norfolk; Baron Nelson of the Nile and of Hilborough, in the said County; Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean. Also, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, Knight Grand Cross of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent, and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim. Comprehending authentic and circumstantial Details of his glorious Achievements under the British Flag, and a Sketch of his Parliamentary Conduct and private Character. With Biographical Particulars of contemporary Naval Officers. To which is added, by Way of Supplement, a correct Narrative of the Ceremonies attending his Funeral. By Joshua White, Esq.* 12mo. Price 8s. Cundee. 1806.

The author of this sketch of the Life of Lord Nelson assures us, that it has passed through three editions. It is very neatly printed, and records the more particular circumstances of the life of the hero in plain unaffected language. The prints which accompany the work, though slightly executed, give a very satisfactory idea of the scenes they are intended to represent.

ART. 28. *The Transport's Monitor; or Guide to Masters of Transports, Victuallers, Hired Tenders, &c. &c. Being a practical Treatise on the Duties of Commanders of those and other Hired Vessels; containing useful Rules for their Conduct; with full Explanation of the principal Documents and Vouchers required to be kept by them whilst in the Service of Government. The whole calculated to facilitate the Passing of their Accounts through the several Public Boards, thereby enabling the Owners to receive from the Commissioners their Freight Money without Difficulty or Delay. The Second Edition. By Henry Abbott, of the Inner Temple, Agent.* 8vo. Cawthorne. 1805.

The first object of surprise that struck us on perusing the title-page of this book, was that a work of this nature should be at all necessary. It certainly seems extraordinary that the master of a hired transport is obliged to produce so intricate a set of vouchers, and to pass such formal accounts, before the owner of the vessel can obtain the freight money, or himself his wages. We understand this, however, to be the fact: Mr. Abbott, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to some credit for his exertions in representing so perspicuously to the captains of these vessels the precise documents expected of them by Government: and we conceive the service to be indebted to this gentleman for the present publication. That he has fully succeeded, there appears to us not the least doubt.

This

This is a ſecond edition, and we felt a pleaſure in arriving at a knowledge of the ſucceſs of this treatiſe ſince its firſt publication. The ſale of an edition in a period of time hardly exceeding ſix months, if it proves merely utility and the want of ſuch a work is at leaſt an important object with the author.

Being perfectly of Mr. A.'s ſentiments as to the preference of matter to manner (although it is by no means our opinion there is a want of the latter in the book before us) we ſhall conclude with his own words:

"Should the caſe of ſhip owners receive any ſupport from this effort, that of the commanders of their veſſels cannot fail experiencing, in an equal proportion, its beneficial effects; and if it ſhall be found to conduce one jot to the public good, ſuch a merit will go far to compenſate for its deficiency in the more ornamental, but leſs valuable, recommendations of ſtyle and language."

The owners and maſters of tranſports will do well to furniſh themſelves with this volume.

ART. 29. *Biographic Scotica; or Scottiſh Biographical Dictionary; containing a ſhort Account of the Lives and Writings of the moſt eminent Perſons, and remarkable Characters, Natives of Scotland, from the earlieſt Ages to the preſent Time. By J. Stark. Embelliſhed with Portraits.* 12mo. 5s. Murray. 1805.

This is a very entertaining little volume, and will, we doubt not, experience an extenſive circulation in Scotland. We have noticed very few either of important omiſſions or inaccuracies; but there ſhould either have been more portraits or none at all. Theſe conſiſt but of four, which are, however, of tolerable execution. We at leaſt expected to have ſeen one of the "admirable Crichton." We repeat, without reluctance, that it is an intereſting and entertaining little volume. Dr. Granger, the author of the Sugar Cane, deſerved to have a more detailed account; and leſs, perhaps, might as well have been ſaid of ſome other individuals.

ART. 30. *Obſervations on the South Carolina Memorial upon the Subject of Duelling. In a Letter to a Friend. By Poſthumus.* 8vo. 32 pp. No Publiſher's Name. 1805.

The fatal duel in America between two diſtinguiſhed leaders of parties in that country, occaſioned, it ſeems, a Memorial to the Legiſlature of South Carolina from ſeveral inhabitants of that ſtate, requiring more ſevere laws againſt duelling. This Memorial the writer before us attempts to anſwer; and, among other things, ventures to argue, that it is not contrary to any divine or human law; or rather, that it does not (as alleged in the Memorial) *trample* upon them; quibbling upon the term uſed by the Memorialiſts.

Duelling

Duelling (according to this author) may or may not be murder, according to circumſtances. But we ſhould be glad to know under what circumſtances a man can be juſtified in deliberately taking away the life of a fellow-creature, though he riſks, at the ſame time, his own; or, (ſince we preſume the laws of America are, on this ſubject, ſimilar to thoſe of Britain) how a man, who conſtitutes himſelf the avenger of his own real or ſuppoſed wrongs, and openly defies the law which condemns ſuch a practice, can be ſaid not "to trample on the laws of his country?" But it would be uſeleſs to purſue this author through his flimſy reaſonings. This work is not owned by any publiſher, and, if it were, is not likely to be much read. Two important facts, however, are admitted in this pamphlet. There are, it ſeems, "more duels fought in the United States of America than in any other country;" and the cauſe of this is allowed to be "the exceſs of party heats and animoſities." When we recollect how ſeldom in this country a duel ariſes from any political controverſy, we ſhall, perhaps, be leſs eager than ſome writers have been to extol the American character; or to paint the delights of a region, in which party differences can generate a rancour extinguiſhable only by blood.

ART. 31. *Account of the State of France, and its Government, during the laſt three Years, particularly as it has Relation to the Belgic Provinces, and the Treatment of the Engliſh, by Iſrael Worſley, detained as a Hoſtage.* 12mo. 5s. Johnſon. 1806.

The author had eſtabliſhed a ſchool in France after the Revolution; the troubleſome times which enſued drove him back to England, whence he again returned to his occupation after the Peace of Amiens. He was arreſted among the reſt of his countrymen at the commencement of hoſtilities, and after various removals from place to place, finally made his eſcape to Holland. He has now publiſhed a detailed account of his adventures, with obſervations on the ſtate of France, under its new government. The work is entertaining, and at p. 158 we find an account of ſome French troops, of which we had never heard, called *Leapers*.

"The French have ſome battalions of troops unlike any that we know; they are called *Leapers*, and are trained to the greateſt agility and ſkill in corporeal movements. They accompany a correſponding number of cavalry into the field, whoſe horſes are accuſtomed to carry double, and not to ſtart when a man leaps up behind the rider. Their evolutions are made with wonderful rapidity: they gallop away to the place where they are required to act, and immediately the Leapers jump down, form themſelves into a line of battle behind the horſes, and become a ſeparate army. When their orders are executed, or they meet with a

repulſe, they jump up again each behind his companion, and are carried off in ſafety to another place."

ART. 32. *The Hiſtory of England, for the Uſe of Schools and Young Perſons. By Edward Baldwin, Eſq. Author of Fables, Ancient and Modern. With Thirty-two Heads of the Kings engraved on Copper-plate, and a ſtriking Repreſentation of an ancient Tournament.* 12mo. Price 4s. Hodgkins. 1806.

We much approved of this author's fables, and recommended them accordingly. This alſo is a very ſuitable book for children, and we particularly like the ſhort characters of the Kings of England, which introduce the work itſelf. Of the engravings we cannot ſpeak in very high terms; but the book is remarkably well printed. The tables alſo at the end, of the various ſubjects treated of in the preceding pages, with particular references, is alſo highly uſeful, as it may be ſo eaſily impreſſed upon the memory.

ART. 33. *Picture of Edinburgh; containing a Hiſtory and Deſcription of the City, with a particular Account of every remarkable Object in an Eſtabliſhment connected with the Scottiſh Metropolis. By J. Stark. Illuſtrated with a Plan, and upwards of thirty Engravings on Wood.* 12mo. 5s. Murray. 1806.

This is a neatly printed and convenient little book. It is alſo well written, and gives a very ſatisfactory, though neceſſarily, a ſuccinct account of all the more memorable circumſtances in the hiſtory of Edinburgh. It would, however, have been quite as well without the engravings on wood, which are almoſt the meaneſt things of the kind that we have ever ſeen, and not much better than thoſe which are prefixed to halfpenny ballads. The plan of Edinburgh is, however, neatly executed.

MONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY.

The New Teſtament of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, with Obſervations and practical Inſtructions: being an Abridgement of the large and valuable Work of an ancient Expoſitor, the Rev. Mr. William Burkitt. By the Rev. Samuel Glaſſe, D. D. F. R. S. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Fifty-three Diſcourſes, containing a connected Syſtem of Doctrinal and Practical Chriſtianity, as profeſſed and maintained by the Church of England; particularly adapted to the Uſe of Families,

milies, and Country Congregations. By the Rev. Edward Brackenbury, A. B. Vicar of Skendleby, in the County of Lincoln, and formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

An Hiſtorical View of the Riſe and Progreſs of Infidelity, with a Refutation of its Principles and Reaſonings; in a Series of Sermons, preached, for the Lecture founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle, Eſq. in the Pariſh Church of St. Mary le Bow, from the year 1802 to the year 1805. By William Van Mildert, M. A. Rector of St. Mary le Bow, London. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Forty Sermons, on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects, ſelected from the Works of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Clarke, for the Uſe of Families; to which is prefixed a Sketch of his Life. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl Camden, and Editor of the Abridgment of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln's Elements of Chriſtian Theology. 8vo. 9s.

A Sermon, preached at the Aſſizes, held at Dorcheſter, March 14, 1806. By the Rev. John Williams, M. A. Vicar of Merſton Magna, Somerſet. 4to. 1s. 6d.

A Charge delivered at the Viſitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Sarum, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of June, 1806. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 1s.

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ERRATA.

In our laſt, p. 652, in the title of ART. IX. inſert "*By the Rev. Robert Nares, A.M.*" &c.

P. 681, in the title of ART. 33, for *Stouard* read *Stonard.*